

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 1.

MILLIONS OF TURKEYS

More than 2,000,000 turkeys were sold in Chicago during the two days previous to Christmas. There were plenty more in the market even at that.

RECEIVED TEN DOLLAR BILLS

The Omaha Packing Co., presented to each member of its office force, including clerks and stenographers at South Omaha, Neb., with a crisp, new ten dollar note on Christmas Day.

WILL BUILD PLANT

The Omaha Packing Co. has purchased a plot in Chicago of 244 feet frontage on O'Neill street, west of Halstead street, and running through to Lumber street. They will erect a plant on it.

SIOUX CITY'S GREAT RECORD

During the year just closed there was paid at Sioux City, Ia., for hogs \$13,750,000; for cattle \$3,400,000. The increase for the year in the amount paid for local slaughter was \$4,750,000.

ANTI-SHODDY BILL INTRODUCED

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill which provides that goods of mixed wool and cotton shall be labeled and the proportion of each ingredient given. No taxes are to be imposed on "shoddy."

PUEBLO STOCKYARDS

N. Douthitt, general live stock agent for the Missouri Pacific R. R., has arrived in Pueblo, Colo., with plans for the new stockyards there. The company will build yards and pens covering 25 acres and expect to have them completed by May 1. They will have modern equipment.

INDIAN LEATHER MERCHANT

A Parsee merchant and leather manufacturer, Kekhasru Edalji Talati, of Bombay, India, is now in Boston mastering the chrome method of tanning, studying the industries of this country, and in particular the leather industry; striving to establish a market here for the manufactured product of India and hoping to import into India some of the products of this country.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Ernest Wiener (railway supplies) was proposed for membership.

Visitors at the Exchange.—S. N. Greely, F. R. Noward, W. K. Mitchell, F. A. Spint, Geo. S. W. Reynolds, Chicago; L. Mushiner, Detroit; E. F. Vilmer, Kansas City; F. Morris, A. C. Wieland, Montreal.

WORLD'S MEAT CONSUMPTION

It has been computed that the world consumes 8,420,000 tons of meat yearly. This includes beef, mutton and pork. The United States are credited with contributing 4,500,000 tons, Russia 2,290,000 tons, Germany, 1,520,000 tons, France, 1,200,000 tons, Great Britain, 760,000 tons, Australasia, 600,000 tons, and Argentina, 420,000 tons.

SHIPPING CATTLE EAST

An effort will be made early this winter to inaugurate a system among Butter creek and Echo, Oregon, stockmen of shipping cattle east on the co-operative plan. The object is to get direct connection with Chicago and Omaha buyers to ship when ready and steers are in condition, not when buyers happen around, and to save middlemen's profits if sold that way. A trial carload will be made up in January and probably sent to Chicago, the Butter creek cattlemen watching the experiment closely. If it pays carloads will follow in quick succession all winter, as thousands of fat cattle are being fed in that section and up Butter creek.

COMMISSARY CONTRACTS AWARDED

Col. Brainard, Chief of the Commissary Department, Army Building, New York City, on Thursday awarded the following contracts for subsistence supplies for the month of January:

Chas. F. Matlage & Co.—Pork, light mess, 8 1-4c. per lb. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.—Beef, salt, 4.985c. per lb. H. M. Anthony—Corned beef hash, 2-lb. cans, lacquered, 20c. per can. F. A. Ferris & Co.—Bacon, breakfast, sugar-cured, 16c. Swift & Co.—Bacon, sliced, 1-lb. cans, 18.95c. H. M. Anthony—Bacon, sliced, 1-lb. cans, lacquered, 20 5-6c.; beef, chipped, cans, lacquered, 16 2-3c. Walter B. Timms—Ham, deviled, 193-4c. Swift & Co.—Hams, sugar-cured, 12.09c.; do, casks, dry, salt, etc., 13.09c. F. A. Ferris &

OFFICIAL INSPECTION NOTICE

The State Department has formally announced that the Secretary of Agriculture denies the reports recently circulated that microscopical inspection of meat has been discontinued. The announcement is made in view of the fact that representatives of many foreign countries, which, like Germany, require official inspection of imported meat products, have visited the department and made anxious inquiries concerning these reports.

GERMAN INSPECTION PORTS

The State Department has made public a telegram dated December 23, from Ambassador White, at Berlin, saying that a committee of the Bundesrath has begun to consider a list of localities for the examination and admission of meat, according to Section 13 of the new meat inspection law. It is probable that this part of the law will not go into effect for some time, it is said, although as yet no specific information is obtainable.

MORRIS BUYS LAND

Advices from Fort Worth, Tex., say: About two months ago 640 acres of land were sold between Fort Worth and Hodge, three miles from this city. Until to-day it never developed who the purchasers were. Hon. John W. Springer, who passed through here on his return from Chicago, said that the land was bought by Nelson Morris & Co., packers, and he predicts this firm contemplates putting up a packing house plant here at an early date.

Co.—Hams, sugar-cured, 14c. H. M. Anthony—Sausage, pork, in 2-lb. cans, lacquered, 20 5-12c.—F. J. Dessoir—Soap, white floating, ivory, 10-oz., 6.664c. per cake; do, 6-oz., 3.92c. per cake. N. K. Fairbank Co.—Soap, fairy, 10-oz., 5.35c. per cake; do, 6-oz., 3.25c. per cake. Colgate & Co.—Soap, cashmere bouquet, 18 2-5c. per cake. John Wanamaker—Soap, castile, 11 3-4c. per cake. Marshall Field & Co.—Soap, cuticura, 18c. per cake; do, lettuce, 24c. per cake. Gaunt & Janvier—Soap, glycerine, 12 2-3c. per cake. William Kropff—Soap, glycerine, 10 11-12c. per cake. Colgate & Co.—Soap, oatmeal, 7.76c. per cake. John A. Oakly—Soap, oatmeal, 7 1-4c. per cake. J. B. Williams Co.—Soap, shaving yankee, 6 43-72c. per cake; do, barber's bar, 3 11-20c. per cake.

FIFTY YEARS OF DANISH AGRICULTURE

There is something very attractive in the agricultural history of the little Baltic kingdom which has won for itself, in open competition against the world, the premier position in the British butter market. That history, so far as it is embraced by the last half century (1850-1900), is well and conceivably described in the handsome volume "Om Landbruget i Danmark," which M. Rudolf Schou has prepared under the auspices of the Danish Commission of the Paris Exhibition. The work is illustrated by many plates and process blocks, and is printed both in Danish and in French, the alternative French title being "L'Agriculture en Danemark." The various sections of the subject are dealt with by competent authorities throughout. The soil and climate of Denmark are first considered, after which several chapters are devoted to crops and cropping and to the means employed for combating the diseases of plants. Implements and machinery next come under consideration. Live stocks are discussed at some length, and the story is told of the rise and development of the Danish dairying industry between 1850 and 1900.

The co-operative abattoir system was started in 1887, at Horsens. At this date most of the pigs of Denmark were exported alive to Germany, but the importation of live pigs into that country being interdicted about then, seven additional co-operative abattoirs were established in 1888. There are now in the country 25 co-operative abattoirs, which last year killed 729,000 pigs and 22,500 cattle for exportation. The co-operative society of Jutland for the purchase of forage arose out of the combination of the large dealers in corn and hay in 1896 at Aarhuus, as the agriculturists found it necessary to safeguard their own interests. Accordingly the society named was founded in June, 1898, and comprises 3,000 members, possessed of 26,000 cows. The members undertake, for a period of five years, to purchase all their cattle foods, except Danish grain, from the society. The parent society embraces 106 local organizations. The development of the pig-breeding industry in Denmark has, like that of the butter industry, been fostered by the propinquity of a profitable market in Great Britain. Little or no attempt had been made before 1850 to improve the old Danish breed of white pigs. But when, at about the middle of the century, the great change took place in the agriculture of Denmark, and the production of milk took precedence of the growth of grain, the necessity of utilizing the skim-milk as food gave an impetus to pig-breeding. As the native pig was not a very promising subject, importations of a larger breed were made from Holstein and Mecklenburg. It was soon learned that the latter had been improved by crossing with pigs from England, and thereupon the Danish breeders themselves began to import specimens of the better types of English swine, notably Berkshires and Middle Whites. These exercised a highly ameliorating influence upon the Danish pigs, especially in the islands, and by 1871 quite half of the boars in service in Denmark were of English origin. Towards 1880 England began to be a buyer of Danish bacon, and by 1887 this country had become the principal market for that product. The English buyers demanded

longer sides and more lean meat than had hitherto satisfied German purchasers. Consequently the Danish breeders had to resort to the use of the English type, known as the Large White, for breeding purposes, and for 20 years this breed has been dominating the Danish herds. The time has, however, arrived for the Danish breeders to endeavor to stereotype, out of the elements they possess, a characteristically native breed, without the necessity of resorting further to the use of foreign blood. At present the breeding of Large Whites is to go on side by side with that of the new "native" breed, so that the latter may still be recruited by a first cross with the former. There are now 88 recognized centres of breeding for the native type and 13 centres for the Whites (or Yorkshires). Hence there are to-day in Denmark two types of swine, but the object kept steadily in view is to develop the native breed to such a point of perfection as shall render the Yorkshires superfluous.

The annexation of the Duchies, which followed the close of the Dano-Prussian war in 1864, was accompanied by a marked change in the live stock trade of Denmark. The practice up to that time had been the same for centuries. The small farmers reared the calves and kept them till they were two or three years old. At half-yearly or yearly intervals the young animals were sold to the larger farmers, but it was not until the age of four to five years had been attained that the cattle were sent to the Schleswig marshes for fattening, previous to shipment for England at Tønning. After 1865 efforts were made to cater directly for the English market, and for this purpose the cattle were no longer sent from farm to farm, but were fattened where they were reared and exported at about three years old. Earlier maturity was thus aimed at. By 1875 the export trade had attained very considerable dimensions, and it embraced that year 94,000 head of cattle, half of which were shipped to England. The maximum was reached in 1884. At the outset the trade was restricted to fat steers

and oxen, which were sold at Islington. After 1870, however, the development of the dairy industry led to the replacement of some of the steers by cows which had been fattened after their career at the milk pail had ended. Newcastle-on-Tyne became the chief market for these fat cows, which in some years constituted two-thirds of the entire export. Towards 1888, Germany, which till then had been an exporter, commenced to import fat cattle from Denmark, and the numbers sent there steadily increased till in 1892 Great Britain closed her ports against live cattle from the Continent. From 1892 to 1897 Germany was the only country to receive live cattle from Denmark, but in the latter year prohibitive measures compelled Denmark to export in carcass form what had hitherto been shipped on the hoof. The exportation of meat had already been tried in 1893, during a short period when Germany had previously closed her ports against live cattle from Denmark. With regard to the sheep trade the great impetus given to the dairy industry led to some reduction in the size of Danish flocks. A dozen years ago Denmark was exporting annually from 60,000 to 100,000 sheep. The trade, which was mainly with England, was arrested in 1892 by the closing of our ports, and since then the annual export from Denmark has averaged only about 10,000 mutton carcasses to England and a somewhat similar number of live sheep to France. In 1870 the export of pigs did not exceed 50,000 per annum, but with the expansion of the dairy industry the number rose to 100,000 in 1872, and reached 232,000 in 1887. The animals were all consigned to Hamburg.

OBJECT TO HERD LAW

Idaho stockmen will contest the state law which makes it unlawful for any person owning or having charge of sheep to herd the same on land or possessory claims, or to herd or graze them within two miles of the dwelling-house of the owner of such possessory claim. Violation of this law renders him liable in damages to the person whose claim is trespassed upon.

PHILIPPINE CATTLE BARRED

The following letter and order has been issued by the United States Treasury Department to collectors of customs:

The appended order of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated the 13th instant, prohibiting the landing of animals from the Philippine Islands at any of the ports of the United States or of the dependencies thereof is published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned, and upon the importation of such animals, collectors of customs will hereafter require the exportation thereof at the earliest practicable date thereafter.

Washington, D. C., December 13, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the owners, officers, and agents of all steamers and other vessels of all descriptions plying between the Philippine Islands and any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, or between the Philippine Islands and any of the ports of the United States or the Territories or dependencies thereof, and to all stockmen and all other persons concerned in any way or manner in the traffic in animals in or with the Philippine

Islands, that certain contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases dangerous to the livestock of the United States exist among the animals of the said Philippine Islands, viz., surra, affecting horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, camels, buffaloes and dogs, and apes; foot-and-mouth disease, affecting horses, neat cattle, other ruminants, and swine; and rinderpest, affecting neat cattle and other ruminants.

Therefore, under the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," I do hereby prohibit the landing at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, or at any of the ports of the United States or of any of the dependencies thereof, of any livestock, or animals of any kind, from the Philippine Islands. This prohibition will take effect immediately and will continue in force until otherwise ordered.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

AT THE WORLD'S MEAT CENTER

TWO CLASSES OF PACKERS AT THE CHICAGO YARDS—HOW THE PRODUCTS ARE DISPOSED OF—BOARD OF TRADE'S USEFULNESS — PACKERS ACCOMMODATE EACH OTHER—CLEAR-HEADED MANAGERS IN CHARGE—FINE PLANTS AND BUSINESS IS IMMENSE IN VOLUME.

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS

II.

THE TWO GROUPS OF PACKING PLANTS

The great meat packing plants of Chicago are properly divided into those which do pork packing and those which do a general packing business. The pork packers only kill hogs and cure the products of the swine carcass or sell them to buyers of carcass, green and sweet pickle stuffs, who either cut or cure these and send them into the channels of commerce as their own. Provisions of the ham and bacon variety are mostly known in the trade world as such and such a "cure." Some of the most exclusive brands are from factories which do not slaughter a hog, simply buy, cut and cure.

The Select Bacon Man

It would not pay such plants to go into the abattoir business because they put up selected stuffs from a special size of weight and finish of hog. Such hogs cannot be purchased selected. Hogs are sold in carload lots and they come of average or miscellaneous weights to the stock pens. The general packer buys of the hog run as they come. The selected culls go into a special grade product of the purchasing packer or into the hands of the selected bacon curer at a higher price. He then puts it up to the fastidious consumer, and, very properly so. If the special curer purchased general stock he would not know just where to place his "too fat" hogs. There are no special curers, in the above sense, at the Union Stock Yards. All of the plants there go into a general business in the hog line, or into a general meat packing business.

Killing for the Board of Trade

One of the great auxiliaries to the pork packer and the meat distributor is the Chicago Board of Trade, which acts as a clearing house or digester for the trade. A factory may have a large demand for certain weights of bacon and hams, but has to buy heavier hogs to get enough smaller ones. The fat, heavy stuff has no immediate sale, or, maybe, some other house has a correspondingly brisk call for "fat bellies" or "skin backs," or some other kind of heavy swine cuts. These are sold on the Board of Trade, and a buyer is found instant, or after waiting a while. There is one big hog plant in the Union Stock Yards which sells almost its entire product on the Board of Trade. One large packer takes nearly all of this house's fat stuff and heavy sides; at least, that is where they eventually land. The surplus of other plants are also passed into the brokerage channel for redistribution to the best advantage. The broker and the Board of Trade necessarily become valuable adjuncts to the profitable existence of the provision trade.

Packers' Courtesy

"Longs" and "Shorts" do not exist entirely on "Change." The terms are appropriate to every general packing establishment. To-day

one packer may have a greater supply of light or heavy backs, pork loins or something else than his orders in sight eat up. His neighbor may have a greater demand for such stuffs than he has stocks on hand or hogs in the pens from which he can cut them. He may turn to the Board and find stocks shy there. He then solicits the courtesy of accommodation from his fellow packer, who omits the squeeze because his turn comes in time on that or some other line. Thus the great rivals help each other in a pinch and are, at times, pinched by the speculator who buys and holds for just such "short" emergencies.

Our beef and mutton business is great, but the speculative energies of the Exchanges are expended on pork products and the rendered fats of the beef steer. This has served to centralize both the killing and the selling ends of the game, locating the center of gravity of both at Chicago. The natural law of trade would make this so. It also makes the profitable existence of the separate pork packing plant a possibility, for it's a pretty hard proposition to live on the hog end of the business alone.

The exclusively pork packing plants in the Chicago Stock Yards district are the Omaha Packing Company (Viles & Robbins), the Anglo-American Provision Company, the Continental Packing Company, Boyd, Lunham & Co. and the Thomas J. Lipton Company. These five hog houses kill a total of about 20,000 hogs weekly at their Chicago abattoirs. The Omaha Packing Company is the only one of these plants which gets all of its hogs direct from the country to its own killing floors, thus selecting its stock before shipment and avoiding the embargo placed by the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company upon every carload or fraction of a carload of live stock entering the sacred confines of the big Stock Yards. It would be expensive and inconvenient anyhow for the Omaha Packing Company to drive hogs away down to the river where its plant is or reship them from the Union Stock Yards after purchase there. The Anglo-American has left the exclusive pork ranks and joined the family of general packers of the Stock Yards district by going into the beef killing business. The immense beef and sheep killing equipment just put up by this enterprising concern will make the Anglo-American Provision Company one of the most formidable enterprises in the world's meat and provision center. The new addition will kill 500 cattle and 1,000 sheep daily. To the observer who has been accustomed to looking at the great array of buildings of the older plant this new extension seems fully as large. The company's packinghouse thus appears to have been doubled. It is one of the finest beef slaughtering plants in this country, and that is saying a good deal where so much extension has been carried out in the last three years. The products of all of these plants are so well known that it would be but fulsome praise to

enter upon a description of them. What strikes one, however, is the steady nerve and clear judgment of such young business men as Sam McLean, vice-president and general manager of the Anglo-American, and Mr. Robbins, of the Omaha Packing Company, in steadying and successfully piloting the immense business at whose helms they are. Such unusual business acumen is the more conspicuous just at this time, when the best business brains of the financial and industrial world are in the game and old stagers are pressed to the wall by the ceaseless and merciless commercial grind of the trade machine.

There were two more important pork plants which have recently retired from the field. In the rush to the front these two were absorbed by their competitors. The pace has been an aggressive one and the hog has given the packer his hardest row to hoe.

There remain the general packers, those who kill and sell beef and mutton as well as hog products. They form the other and bigger members of the Stock Yards family of plants; not bigger in numbers, but in the number and value of the animal products put up for food. These concerns are Armour & Co., Swift & Company, Nelson Morris & Co., Libby, McNeil & Libby, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. and, just locating, the G. H. Hammond Company. These concerns kill about 5,000,000 sheep and around 4,000,000 head of cattle yearly besides, and the major part of 10,000,000 head of hogs slaughtered about Chicago.

The German-American Provision Company, as a general packer occupies a unique position, has the widely known pure lard, and packs the notable brand of canned goods and sausages which won so many medals and so much praise at the Pan-American Exposition. The Messrs. Epstein have justly won the place their popular house occupies at the Chicago Stock Yards and in the world of trade.

The big butterine plants of Freedman & Co. and of the International Company, managed by Mr. Murray, complete the factory end of the greatest Stock Yard and dead meat center in the world.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE AND THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES

Senator Cullom, the new Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, favors reciprocity. On Thursday he said:

"I hope to get the attention of the committee to the reciprocity treaties soon after Congress reassembles."

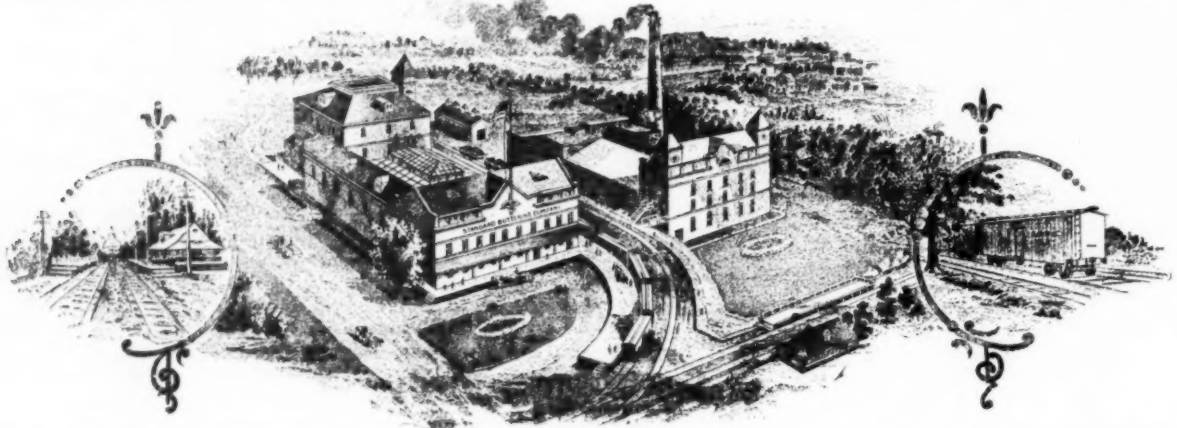
"These treaties are in line with the suggestion of the late President McKinley just before his death. I am in favor of general reciprocity in such a way as not to interfere with the general principle of protection. I think it would be a great misfortune to the country for us to take up the tariff for general revision this year. But we can accomplish desirable ends by means of reciprocity and commercial treaties without seriously disturbing the business interests of the country."

INSPECTION OF CANNED BEEF

The Department of Agriculture has ordered the inspection of all beef packed in cans intended for export to foreign ports. The meat must be sound and wholesome. The packages must be legibly marked, indicating the species of animal from which meat is produced.

STANDARD BUTTERINE COMPANY'S PLANT

The National Provisioner has made various references to the new factor in the butterine situation, the Standard Butterine Co., of Langdon, D. C. Herewith appears a cut of the home of this enterprising concern, where



butterine is handled with gloves,—and this is no mere figure of speech, either. The story of this wonderful, electrical, modern butterine plant has already been told in this paper.

FEEDING STEERS

A prominent Minnesota cattle man has been during the past few weeks making some investigations along the line of the advisability of feeding steers at this time, considering the high price of feed and prospective high price for the fat steer next year, and gives this result:

"Do I think cattle feeding profitable at present prices for steers and feed?

"Yes, I do, and what is more, it is one of the few years in which speculation or chance in that line is practically eliminated. Why?

"Because, during other years in which feed is plenty and low in price the prospective price for the finished animal is merely guesswork, based upon the supply largely and ability of consumers to pay. Now it is different, and almost anyone, be he a cattleman watching the trend of such matters or not can see that the supply of good fat beef during the coming spring and summer will not begin to equal the demand, and the ability of people to pay for that kind of beef is as great or greater than ever. The demand will not be less. The supply will. The source through which prime beef has been produced is seriously affected. Grass and range fatted cattle for this season are about all marketed and from now on packers must look to grain fattened steers for their needs. The high prices for feed will intimidate so many who have fed during other years that investigation shows that there will be less than one-third as many steers on full feed as usual. It is the wise man who will take advantage of this unusual condition and conclude that high-priced beef has made low-priced feed, and what is more to the point, high-priced beef is not a speculative term this time."

"You say you have reached your conclusions only after making some research and investigations. Will you tell how you have reached your conclusions?"

"Certainly. I am willing to tell how a belief with me has reached a conviction.

"I selected a number of well-known and successful feeders in Minnesota and adjoining states and submitted to them by mail a number of questions tending to bring out their opinion of the best results to be obtained from feeding corn by the old method, or rather during the past years; the number of pounds

fact, one might add 50 cents in each case and be within the proper prediction.

I have said nothing about hogs and they must be taken strictly into account.

All the feeders stated that hogs to run after steers will pay for all rough feed, labor and interest on the money. Many claim they

a low-priced, 1,000-pound steer, that cost \$3.25 per cwt., should gain per month and what a 1,000-pound steer costing now \$4 should gain; the cost to feed to finish a steer to 1,400 pounds. In each case assuming that hogs were to follow steers, which is of course a very important item, especially this year.

Opinions of Feeders

I put all their answers together and took the averages and find as follows:

A 1,000-lb. steer at \$3.25 per cwt. costs	\$32.50
To add 400 lbs. will take 200 days and 75 bu. corn at 55c. or	41.25

Total cost to add 400 lbs. to a steer costing \$3.25	73.75
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A 1,000-lb. steer at \$4 costs	\$40.00
To add 400 lbs. will take 160 days and 60 bu. of corn at 55c. or	33.00

Total cost to add 400 lbs. to a steer costing \$4	73.00
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The \$3.25 steer should sell next spring 1,400 lbs. at \$6 or	84.00
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The \$4 steer should sell next spring, 1,400 lbs. at \$6 or	84.00
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A profit on the cheaper steer of \$3.25, and on the \$4 or higher priced steer, of \$11.

Of course the selling figures named are my own conclusions only. I believe, however, they are conservative and even low. In

will do more if sold at present prices and I am inclined to think so too. If we can rely upon high priced beef we can also rely upon high priced hogs and possibly add \$2 or \$3 to the profit on each steer.

From the figures given you can readily see the profit lies in the high priced or best steer to feed. He will add 400 pounds in forty days less than the other and with less feed and when sold bring from 50 cents to \$2 per hundred more.

Another thing. Some of the very best results have come from fattening steers on ground and mixed feed and this is a year above all others in which to experiment along that line if one has never done so.

An acquaintance of mine has been highly successful in feeding. Has the reputation of making a good deal of money at it and sends his fat animals near the top. He feeds and advocates feeding good wheat screenings and buckwheat screenings ground equal parts with corn. He considers this feed costs no more than clear corn and adds more pounds during the same time. Bear in mind that my conclusions are based on 55 cents corn, which is higher than it is selling for in most localities.

I repeat that now is a good time to feed cattle in this part of the Northwest, when feed is reasonably plentiful, even though high in price."

THE BIG SOUTHERN EXPOSITION

The following letter in regard to the Charleston, S. C., Exposition has just been received. It explains itself:

The National Provisioner:

The great plan and scope of our Exposition is realized by very few. Its buildings are larger than Omaha, Atlanta or Nashville, and the floor space in many of them equals the Pan-American. In several buildings there is yet some available space, and a few lines of manufactures are not represented at all.

The Exposition will not be fully completed, or at its best before the middle or latter part of January, and the largest attendance will be in February, March, April and May, when the Florida travel will increase it.

Everything points to a financial success. The attendance from three hundred miles of

adjacent territory will be unprecedented, as the railroad companies have undertaken to put every man woman and child that is able to travel, upon the Exposition grounds at a phenomenally low rate. Board and expenses for a week will be correspondingly low.

Many exhibitors will doubtless reap better results here than from other expositions, where visitors went for "flying trips," and saw the Exposition but once or twice. Here they will make a week of it.

I will consider it a favor if you will kindly note the above facts in your next issue.

Yours truly,

ALGAR M. WHEELER,

Assistant Director General.

South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition.

EXPERIMENTS IN BREEDING

The trustees of the Iowa State College have accepted the offer of the Union Stockyards of Chicago to furnish money for the purpose of purchasing pure bred stock of the Galloway and Shorthorn breeds to be crossed in an attempt to produce the ideal beef cattle. The Union Stock Yards furnishes the money for the purchase of the stock with no time limit on the experiment. Some of the stock has already been purchased.

The Stockyards and Transit Company agrees to provide money to purchase 25 head of high grade Galloway heifers, 20 head of pure bred Galloway heifers, and 25 head of white Shorthorn heifers, for the use of the Iowa experiment station in conducting a feeding experiment, the experiment station to direct and have entire charge of the investigation and bear all the expense aside from the original purchase of the cattle described.

SOUTHERN SOAP COMBINE

A movement has been started at Atlanta, Ga., to consolidate all the Southern manufacturers of soap. The Georgia Soap Co., has been approached in the matter. E. O. Miles, secretary of this company, says the proposed combine only intends to reform abuses in the business—not to regulate prices. He adds that manufacturers in soap in Savannah, Macon, the Virginia Carolina Chemical Co., and manufacturers of Nashville and other Southern places will go into the proposed association, which will also affiliate with similar associations in the East and west.

SUED AS A "TRUST"

Attorney-General Bellinger, of South Carolina, has begun suit against the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, charging it with being a trust and monopoly. Six of the large South Carolina phosphate companies that have been purchased by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company are sued in the same action. The Attorney-General sets forth that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has a complete monopoly of the fertilizer trade in South Carolina, through control of the phosphate lands and cottonseed oil mills.

PACKERS PAY THIRTY PER CENT

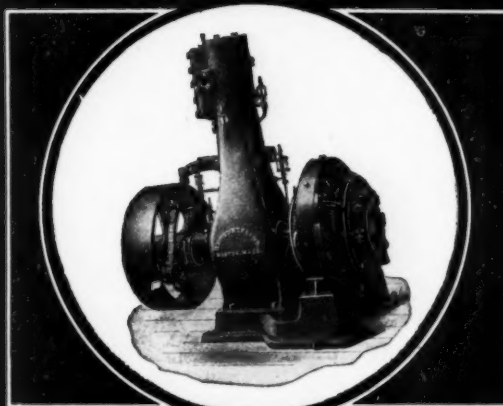
The Union Stock Yards Company, of Omaha, Neb., and the packers there have received statements from the city treasurer, showing the amount of their taxes under the 1901 city levy. The five packers and the stock yards company will pay about 30 per cent. of the entire city taxes. The amount that each will pay is: Armour, \$6,278; Cudahy, \$6,003; Omaha, \$2,396; Hammond, \$2,485; Swift, \$4,952; Union Stock Yards Company, \$8,000. Some time during the month of January Treasurer Koutsky will issue a call for outstanding warrants. The warrants issued

to pay the 1900 over-lap will be excluded from the call.

JOIN FREE HIDE CRY

The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association, of San Francisco, has sent a petition to the California delegates to Congress asking that action be taken toward securing the repeal of the tariff law which places a 15 per cent. duty on imported hides. It is felt by the members of the association, in company with all leather dealers, that the duty is injurious to American leather manufacturers.

STURTEVANT GENERATING SETS



*In 100 types and sizes.
High speed, and high grade.
We build both engine & generator.
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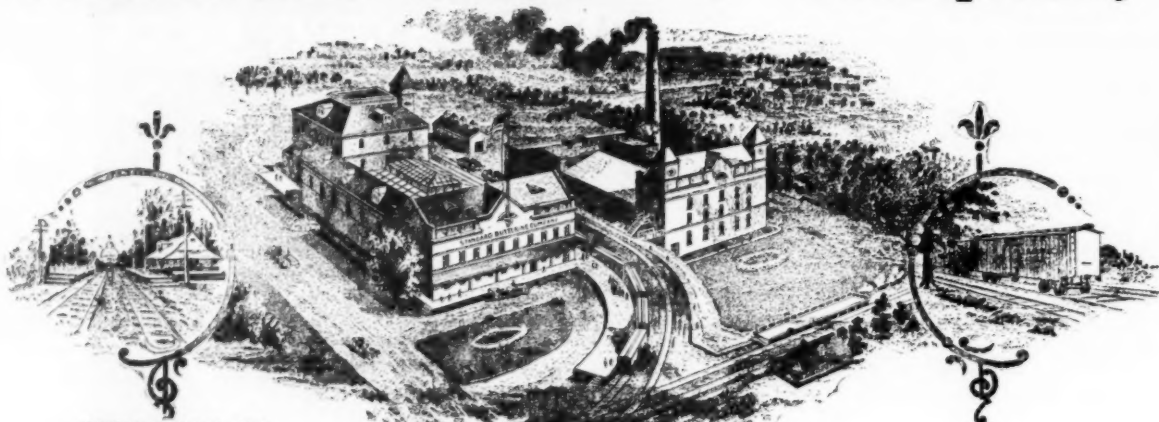
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100 BOXES for all purposes
Estimates Furnished

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ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CONTRACTS EXECUTED.

Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

ROBERT A. KEASBEY, 83 Warren Street, New York, and 13 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Moses Weiler, Cleveland, O., hide and leather dealer, is dead.

It is reported that the Cudahy Packing Co., will enlarge Wichita plant.

Armour & Company will establish three large poultry farms in Kansas.

The Mitchell Cattle Co., Mitchell, S. D., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

It is reported that the Jacob Dold Packing Co. may build a plant at Des Moines, Ia.

The Pawnee River Cattle Co., Council Bluffs, Ia., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated.

The Durango Herald, Durango, Colo., is interesting citizens in a proposed packing-house.

Fire destroyed the pepsin building of the Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb.; it will be rebuilt.

The Ohio and Kentucky Kid Leather Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O., will remove factory and enlarge equipment.

A buyer at Dillon, Mont., recently shipped eleven carloads of cattle to San Francisco and others will follow.

Arthur A. Maginnis, of New Orleans, La., prominent in fertilizer circles, died in New York on Saturday.

The Standard Livestock Commission Co., Chicago, Ill., has decreased capital stock from \$200,000 to \$25,000.

The Calxico Cattle Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated by J. W. Shents and others.

The Round Bottom Cattle Co., Columbus, O., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by L. P. Stephens, E. N. Huggins and others.

The Crawford Cattle Co., Huron, S. D., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by C. I. Crawford, O. S. Crawford, and J. C. Crawford.

The Singer & Johnson Fertilizer Co., Nashville, Tenn., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated by J. F. Singer, J. W. Johnson, Owen Johnson and others.

The American Tanners' Glue Co., Gowanda, N. Y., capital \$500,000; Moench, Fisher & Gaenssler, Gowanda, N. Y., capital \$600,000, to deal in hides, skins, etc., to operate tanneries; and C. Moench & Sons, Cattaraugus, N. Y., capital \$1,500,000, to operate tanneries, have been incorporated by Christopher Moench, Henry L. Moench, George E. Moench and Willis A. Oakes, of Cattaraugus; William Krebs, of Alpena, Mich., and Erwin C. Fisher and H. R. Gaenssler, of Gowanda.

(Late Trade Gleanings, page 18)

FAIRBANK'S NEW ORLEANS PLANT

The N. K. Fairbank Company brought the local wholesale dealers of New Orleans, La., and a few other guests on a tour of inspection recently of their new lard refinery in Gretna. The institution is complete in every detail. It was started about seven months ago. Now it is in perfect running order and supplies not only the local market but foreign trade as well. The St. Louis manager, H. B. Goldsmith, was put in charge.

Speaking of it Mr. Goldsmith said that he believed that the prospects of New Orleans were most brilliant. On arriving at Gretna the party was met by C. H. Hersh, manager of the Fairbank plant. They were taken through the institution and shown its var-

ious workings and the various stages of manufacture, from the crude cottonseed oil and stearine to the completed and refined lard. The plant employs about 100 persons. Its output is 500 tierces a day, though that is steadily increasing. The factory has its own ice plant and electric light plant, and is equipped with the most modern and improved machinery in all its departments. Special goods are manufactured for the export trade.

ARMOUR'S GIFT TO FIREMEN

There was a small fire in Armour & Company's Chicago plant recently. It was small because of the efficient work of the fire department. The following letter shows the manner in which Armour & Company show their appreciation:

"December 23, 1901.—William H. Musham, Fire Marshal. Dear Sir:—We desire to thank very heartily you and your entire corps of able assistants for the very efficient work done by you and them at the fire which occurred at our premises in the Union Stockyards yesterday. As a partial expression of our appreciation of the very valuable and efficient services rendered by your department upon that occasion we beg to enclose herewith, for the benefit of the pension fund of your department, our check for \$500, which please accept with our best wishes. Yours truly,

ARMOUR & CO."

CONFISCATES QUAIL

James Bush, deputy game warden, of Colorado, has discovered eighty dozen quail in the rooms of the Capital Ice and Storage Company, at Denver, and traced their ownership to the Windsor hotel. He took the steward to Game Commissioner Harris' office to question him about the transaction, and it is probable that the case will be prosecuted. At any rate the quail have been confiscated and ordered sold. The quail were marked "snipe." This led the deputy to look over some other consignments, and he discovered a lot of prairie chickens marked "broilers." They have been seized, and if the owners can be discovered they will be prosecuted.

SELLING OLEO OIL

The Plumb & Winton Co., Bridgeport, Conn., is making extensive improvements and additions to its plant for the killing and handling of cattle. One of the most important of the additions will be in the oleo oil plant which is growing in volume with this company. It already does a large export business and to meet the demand in this line has been compelled to arrange for a large output. The beef business will also be better cared for when the new improvements are completed and the "Nutmeg State" will have another large provision house.

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar

Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country

Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 Pearl St., New York.

Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Providence, Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

White Lythite

It is the most intense white made.

It is not a kalsomine or whitewash, but an absolutely pure dry paint.

The whitest white made.

Weatherproof. Fireproof, too.

Keeps a building in a good, healthy, sanitary condition.

Increases light. Reduces insurance.

A hard, firm, lasting coat.

White, Black and twenty-four Colors.

Send for our testimonial book, samples and all the facts.

Although this is a story about Lythite, we are still in the same business—Cold Storage Supplies.

Our Specialty is Lythite and Waterproof Insulating Paper.

We invite correspondence about Insulation.

Address

"THE INSULATORS,"

Frank S. De Ronde Company

46 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports from the Atlantic ports of pork, meats and lard for week ended December 28, with a comparative summary:

To—	PORK BARRELS.		
	Week Dec. 28, 1901.	Week Dec. 29, 1900	Nov. 1 to Dec.
U. Kingdom...	997	1,208	7,671
Continent	1,577	1,298	4,926
S. & C. Amer....	202	174	2,336
West Indies...	1,068	1,000	8,679
B. N. Am. Col.	401	2	1,067
Other countries	10	10	139
Totals	4,255	3,692	24,818

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom...	12,112,900	10,365,480	107,740,219
Continent	2,778,468	1,659,023	13,121,021
S. & C. Amer....	51,875	29,175	1,574,480
West Indies...	365,675	98,400	1,691,379
B. N. Am. Col.	6,500	.....	20,875
Other countries	14,250	23,700	63,700
Totals	15,329,668	12,175,778	124,211,674

LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom...	3,907,875	3,480,144	38,388,907
Continent	4,702,308	5,501,059	44,966,353
S. & C. Amer....	318,125	248,935	3,759,055
West Indies...	461,835	501,870	2,516,385
B. N. Am. Col.	20,500	.....	36,034
Other countries	117,370	4,200	392,900
Totals	9,528,015	9,796,208	90,059,634

Recapitulation of week's exports:

From—	Pork, bbls.	Hams and bacon, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,418	6,866,875	3,729,580
Boston	305	2,783,275	1,475,275
Portland, Me..	.....	1,574,425	102,500
Philadelphia...	150	1,761,050	967,290
Baltimore	1,267	1,012,018	2,961,318
Norfolk .....	.....	.....	.....
Newport News..	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans...	65	269,975	134,050
Montreal .....	.....	.....	158,000
St. John, N. B.	50	1,062,050	.....
Totals	4,255	15,329,668	9,528,015

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1 to Dec. 28, 1901.	29, 1900.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds..	4,963,600	7,370,800	2,407,200
Bacon & hams, pounds...	124,211,674	126,274,977	2,063,303
Lard, pounds..	90,059,634	91,239,251	1,179,617

REVIEW OF TRICHINOSIS IN GERMANY

BY DR. CH. WARDELL-STILES.

In order to have complete years for comparison the years 1881 and 1882 are accepted as representing a period before the exclusion of American meats, 1883-1891, as the period during the exclusion, and 1892-1898 as the period since the readmission.

To avoid the charge of misrepresentation attention is here especially directed to the fact that this arrangement does not take into account the fact that the decree of exclusion was issued on March 6, and went into effect thirty days later, while the decree of readmission is dated September 3, 1891. Accordingly, during several months of 1883 and 1891, American pork was admitted, but the trade of those few months was not very extensive.

Summarizing the outbreaks by years the following tables are obtained:

1860-1880—8,491 cases, 513 deaths; average, 404 1-3 cases, 24 2-7 deaths.

1881-1898—6,329 cases, 318 deaths; average, 351 11-18 cases, 17 2-3 deaths.

1860-1898—14,820 cases, 831 deaths; average, 380 cases, 21 deaths.

Case-mortality—1860-1880, 6.04 per cent.; 1881-1898, 5.02 per cent.; 1860-1898, 5.6 per cent.

The number of cases of trichinosis and deaths therefrom from 1881 to 1908 inclusive was as follows: 1881-1882—In Prussia, 596 cases, 16 deaths; Saxony, 337 cases, 1 death; Other States, 260 cases, 0 deaths; Empire, 1,193 cases, 17 deaths.

1883-1891—In Prussia, 2,401 cases, 183 deaths; Saxony, 1,255 cases, 75 deaths; Other States, 437 cases, 16 deaths; Empire, 4,093 cases, 274 deaths.

1892-1898—In Prussia, 825 cases, 26 deaths; Saxony, 42 cases, 0 deaths; Other States, 176 cases, 1 death; Empire, 1,043 cases, 27 deaths.

Total 1881-1898 inclusive—In Prussia, 3,822 cases, 225 deaths; Saxony, 1,634 cases, 76 deaths; Other States, 873 cases, 17 deaths; Empire, 6,329 cases; 318 deaths:

From this it is clear that totals of 6,329 cases, 318 deaths, are reported during the eighteen years in question, giving an average of 351 11-18 cases, 17 2-3 deaths, per year. The case mortality of the disease in Germany for eighteen years was about 5 per cent.

The table also shows that there has been a general decrease in trichinosis in Germany during recent years. This may be interpreted as being due to several causes, of which the following are the more important

(Continued on page 50)

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

Chicago stocks: 29,000 bbls. new pork; 25,000 bbls. old do.; 46,000 tcs. new lard; 22,500,000 lbs. new ribs; 500,000 lbs. old ribs; 37,500,000 lbs. hams; 19,000,000 lbs. skinned hams; 10,500,000 lbs. picnic hams; 5,750,000 lbs. shoulders; 1,750,000 lbs. Boston shoulders; 1,750,000 lbs. clears; 600,000 lbs. extra short clears; 5,000,000 lbs. extra short ribs; 13,000,000 lbs. other cuts; New York stock of lard 9,318 tcs., of which 7,926 tcs. prime. Deliveries yesterday on contracts at Chicago, 20,000 tcs. lard to Cudahy, and 500 bbls. pork. Hog receipts continue large; their prices

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

steady. The products, after recovering the day before, opened 2 to 5 points higher, and fluctuated in a small way thereafter, with less general speculation.

Cottonseed Oil

Very few sellers, and buyers, in a degree, hesitating as well because of the violent changes in the lard market. On the whole, however, very strong conditions. Prime yellow, 42 and more asked for January and February deliveries, as to quantities and 41½ bid. Crude, tanks, at mills, small lots in Valley at favorable freight points, at 36, and in the Southeast, 35 to 36. New Orleans offered 1,000 bbls. prime yellow at 40; bid, 39½.

Tallow

has advanced ¼ and is now strong at 6½ for city, hhd. Sales of 200 hhd. city (late on Thursday) at 6½, and 50 hhd. do. (to-day) at 6½, all to home trade. Weekly contract deliveries of 200 hhd. city, to home trade, went in at 6½. Edible grades range from 7 to 7½. Sales of 100 tcs. at 7½.

Oleo Stearine

has been advanced at Chicago to 11½, asked. New York is strong. Out of town lots only can be had at 11.

Produce Exchange memberships are once more on the upward turn. The asking price is now \$175.

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS

There was a small fire in Armour & Company's branch at Chickasaw, I. T., on Christmas Day.

The Federal Chemical Co., Louisville, Ky., will double capacity of fertilizer plant and may erect a plant at Nashville, Tenn., or Atlanta, Ga.

The Singer & Johnson Fertilizer Co., Nashville, Tenn., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated.

LATE ICE NOTES

The Abbott Run Ice & Grain Co., Providence, R. I., capital \$100,000, will deal in ice, etc.

A cold storage warehouse will be erected at Howard, S. D.

The A. W. Lawrence refrigerator at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

The Winchester Railway, Light & Ice Co., Winchester, Ky., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The Alliance Milling Co., Denton, Tex., is installing 50-ton ice plant.

LATE COTTONSEED NOTES

The Planters' Cotton Oil Co., Waxahachie, Tex., has increased capital stock from \$60,000 to \$75,000.

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

Our oil market this week for February-March is very quiet, mills holding for 35c., while for January there is some trading every day at 33 1-2 to 34c. Tank cars are very scarce and in my opinion is one cause of so little trading.

Meal and cake continue in good demand at equal to \$26.50 f. o. b. Galveston.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

DECEMBER 28.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	18,000	2,500
Kansas City	50	5,000	....
Omaha	....	6,000	300
St. Louis	100	3,000	200

DECEMBER 30.

Chicago	18,500	28,000	25,000
Kansas City	5,000	9,000	2,000
Omaha	2,500	5,500	3,500
St. Louis	4,500	6,500	1,000

DECEMBER 31.

Chicago	6,000	54,000	16,000
Kansas City	5,000	19,000	2,000
Omaha	4,000	11,000	5,000
St. Louis	1,500	6,500	1,000

JANUARY 1.

*Holiday.

JANUARY 2.

Chicago	12,500	38,000	1,000
Kansas City	4,000	16,000	2,000
Omaha	1,500	6,000	500
St. Louis	1,200	4,500	700

JANUARY 3.

Chicago	3,000	38,000	11,000
Kansas City	2,000	14,000	2,000
Omaha	2,500	10,500	3,000
St. Louis	2,000	8,000	1,000

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The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

THE PROSPECT AND THE PAST

The year, 1902, which opens with such bright prospects, must be filled with unusual activity and be extraordinarily prosperous to excel the fruitful year which preceded it.

The greatest center of activity has been the live and dead meat industry. So prosperous has been the former that the value of livestock in the United States at the close of 1901 exceeded that of five years ago by \$1,000,000,000. This enormous increase in our domestic wealth may better be understood when compared with the capitalized value and output of our industrial combinations or so-called trusts. Our Census Statistician reports that up to June 1, 1900, there were 183 consolidated companies with an authorized capital of \$3,607,539,200. The total value of all the products of these corporations was \$1,661,295,364. The total output of all of the manufacturing enterprises of the United States amounts to about \$8,500,000,000. The greatest output was of foods and their allied products. The total being \$629,031,714. The next was of iron, steel and their products, \$508,626,482. The food and allied products do not include livestock and one or two other lines of food supply. Why, over \$300,000,000 worth of livestock were brought to Chicago alone and sold there during the year 1901; the total number of animals received being 16,000,000 head, the biggest receipts in the history of the Union Stockyards. The receipts at Kansas City were 2,000,114 cattle and the other centers have been relatively as large.

One of the most conspicuous evidences of our intense industrial activity was the production of a car famine. As ample as our transportation facilities seemed the unprecedented movement of interior freights exhausted the supply of cars and shipments were delayed in every quarter. The railroads and other public carriers simply could not move the freight fast enough.

As a result of our domestic business activity a species of steadied boom swung in and bank clearings exceeded the record year of 1899 by 26 per cent. and the high water mark of last year by 38 per cent.

The rapid expansion of trade and failures due to sudden turns in the speculative market made our total of business failures apparently greater than for the previous year. The bulk of these may be credited to the collapse of brokerage firms killed by overspeculation. The real substantial businesses of the country have been less disturbed by financial wrecks.

Prices have advanced all along the line from the producer to the consumer. The source of supply was not prepared for so great and sudden a consumptive demand.

The commerce of the country has kept pace with our domestic development. Imports gained 5 per cent. Exports gained 8 to 10 per cent. Our exports for 1901 exceeded our imports by \$560,000,000.

The packinghouses made some money; the iron and steel trades are about even; the railroads have lost money, barring improvements; the textile trades have had mixed experience. The country has prospered on the whole. With the hope that everything is in readiness for a record season The National Provisioner wishes its patrons the compliments of the season and a very prosperous year.

SELFISHNESS vs. RECIPROCITY

The tanners of foreign hides have this idea of reciprocity: "You take our leather and leather goods free—at our selling price—and we will take your hides and skins free—at our buying price. About other people and other things we have no concern." Nice little family reciprocity that. Such is the status of the Argentina Reciprocity treaty. If you ask these tanners to let cheap German and other leathers to come in here free so that our shoe and harness factories could manufacture on a cheaper basis for the home and foreign trade, they would hold up their hands in horror and turn livid from business fright. But is it not as just to let in free leather as free hides? If it is immaterial that we hit an American industry why be so particular about shielding the tanner while taking a pot shot at the hide and skin of every cow and calf in America? Let us swap what we produce and have for sale for that which we do not produce to any extent and have to buy. That is reciprocity. The leather industry has no more right to consideration in the free trade schedule than have more important industries. Besides, why should we afflict the German, the Scot and the Irishman by forcing them to adjust their higher insteps and wider feet to the low, narrow wedge-footed shoe of the New England last? Our animal industry is prosperous now. Keep it so.

THE SO-CALLED COTTON OIL TRUST

The word "trust" is popular because the politician thinks that he can shake votes into his ballot box by heralding every business consolidation as a trust.

Latterly we have heard of the "cotton oil trust." A trust is supposed to be a combination strong enough to dictate prices and to control the market of its products.

The so-called cotton oil trust has been forced to buy cottonseed at farmers' prices, paying them as high as \$17.50 per ton even in Texas. That is pretty steep "soaking," which "Uncle Rube" has given the trust. It

proves that there is no cotton oil trust. Why the strongest concern in the business only controls about 15 per cent. of the trade. That isn't much of a trust for dictating prices. It is the farmer who is eternally organizing and trying to fix prices. The cotton grower, and not the crusher holds the key to the seed situation.

WHILE HER PEOPLE HUNGERED

Germany is now face to face with her great food and industrial problem. It is gnawing hunger of the stomach against Agrarian profits.

"The subject which interests the German press most, in commenting on the new tariff," writes Consular Agent Ernest L. Harris, from Eibenstock, "is the probable effect it will have on the renewal of commercial treaties in 1903. The sentiment is almost unanimously in favor of first reaching an agreement with the United States, and using this as a basis for concluding treaties with other nations."

"Our food stuffs and manufactured goods have gained such a foothold in Germany that it will be a difficult matter to dislodge them. It is not probable that Germany will ever begin a tariff war with the United States."

If Germany can successfully tax the very fuel which feeds and supports the Engines of Life, that country will establish a philosophy in domestic and governmental life which has hitherto failed in political economy. The tariff on food stuffs violates the laws of economics. In the impoverishment of the great middle classes and the semi-starved condition of the poor peasants of the Fatherland, a tax on the products necessary for human nourishment seems absurd and unwise. It adds to the cost of production, while restricting the power of consumption.

JOHN BULL'S BACON FAD

One thing shippers of bacon to Great Britain should eternally keep in mind, viz.: the best sort of bacon for the English trade. The "Monetary Times," in commenting upon this very matter says:

"The consumer's taste in this particular is strongly marked, and if he does not get exactly the article which he wants, he is likely to leave it alone altogether. Now one point strongly insisted upon by the Britisher is that his bacon, which forms such an important part of his daily breakfast, shall be thoroughly firm. He has no desire at all for the soft, oily, tender slices of bacon sometimes served up to him. A tendency in the latter direction is enough in Great Britain to consign the article in question to grade No. 2, with second or even third-rate prices, and a continued shipping of the same would probably lead to a loss of the business altogether. We refer to this subject because we hear of complaints as to softness in the bacon."

The shipper to the British market must make his bacon firm and mild cured. It is easier and more profitable, at times, to cater to than it is to overcome a prejudice.

Where national characteristics can be discovered and pleased trade becomes more certain and more enduring with the people of that country.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

BATES AND NEW BATING MATERIALS

Translated from Der Gerber.

Notwithstanding the many changes which have of late years been made in the process of leather manufacture, the bate is still used to prepare the pelt, and is one of the most subtle, difficult and least understood processes connected with the production of leather, the importance and necessity of which, in spite of the many methods suggested to do away with its use, are still generally acknowledged. The dung and bran bate are still by some looked upon merely as methods of cleansing the skin, by which the lime is removed from the unhaired hide, and also as a means of loosening the scud and dirt; but the functions of the bate are much more important, for it is in the bates that the character and quality of the leather to be produced from the skins is determined. Where the dung or bran bate are used merely for the removal of lime and dirt only, they should be substituted by some of the many other materials, cheaper and better suited for the purpose. The chief action of proper bating is the opening up of the fiber of the skin, by which the leather is made pliable, soft and mild, and the grain finer and less liable to crack, and at the same time by opening the fibers of the skin it becomes possible to remove the scud, hair sacs and other extraneous matters by mechanical means. Before subjecting the skin to the bating process, one must consider the result desired, whether it be:

- (1) The removal of lime from the skin.
- (2) Removal of lime, together with the scud and dirt from the skin.
- (3) The partial liquefaction of the skin, as preparation for the production of pliable and mild leather.
- (4) The raising of the skin and opening of the fibers and pores in order to prepare the skin to take up the tannins.

Bates for the Removal of the Lime Only

The thorough removal of the lime previous to putting the skin in the tan liquors is advantageous for all classes of leather, although in sole leather yards it is customary to remove only part of the lime by washing the hides in water and trusting to the natural acids in the liquors for the removal of the remainder. This is accomplished by washing or drumming the hides in water. If the water be soft, a certain percentage of the lime is dissolved out, as indicated usually in a loss of plumpness by the hides; but if the hides be washed in hard water containing bicarbonates, instead of the lime being removed it is transformed into carbonate of lime and fixed more firmly than before. The minute cavities of the hide becoming filled with this substance, the removal of the lime and dirt and at the same time the grain is rendered brittle. To remove lime wholly from the hides it is usual to put them into water containing some material which will form normal and soluble salts with the lime, which can be easily dissolved out; and many materials have been suggested and used with successful results, among which the following are the most important:

The addition of sugary matters, as glucose and molasses. These form soluble saccharates and glucosides, and were used centuries ago by the Moors to remove the lime from the skins in the production of morocco leather.

The Use of Carbon Dioxide

(Nesbitt's Process.)

The hides are put in water, which is saturated with this gas; carbonate of lime is formed in the first instance and then re-dissolved in excess in the gas. This, however, was not found satisfactory. Experiments showed that the lime in various packs so treated was only reduced from 2.45 per cent. to 2.14 per cent. Other de-liming agents are "cresotinic acid," "anticalcium" (cresol sulphonic acid), borol (consisting chiefly of so-

dium hydrogen sulphate, with small quantities of boric acid).

Sulphuric acid has also been proposed. This, however, was only used because it kept the hide plump; it did not remove lime.

Acetic acid gives good results, although it produces a coarse and rough grain and the commercial pyroligneous acid always contains products which have an affinity for the fiber and prevent tannage.

Lactic acid has the objection of being too costly.

The best material is undoubtedly hydrochloric acid, which, if used as follows, always gives satisfactory results. The hides are suspended in water, or, better, placed in a revolving latticed revolving drum, sunk in an outer pit of water. For every 50 average hides about five gallons of commercial acid free from iron, should be added, at intervals in five successive portions. This quantity will not be suited for every tan-yard, as the quantity of lime varies according to the process of preparation. The most reliable method is to continue the addition of acid until the water gives a permanent sherry color to blue litmus paper. After 2 to 5 hours the lime will be dissolved out, and the hides may then be scudded and passed on into the liquor pits. The hides thus freed from lime will have lost their plumpness, which was due to the action of the lime on the raw pelt, but will soon regain their substance in the acid tanning liquors. They also appear dark in color; this will likewise disappear as the tanning advances, and the finished leather made from skins properly de-limed will be brighter in color, better in quality, finer grained and have a pleasant, mild feel.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Lard, Cotton Oil, Etc.;

"ALBION."—(a) Off yellow cottonseed oil can at times be bleached sufficiently for use in compound lard. Some oils are easily susceptible of bleach while others are very difficult to bleach to the required white color. When you say "off" oil, it does not give sufficiently accurate description of the oil in question, as off oils are sold by sample, and an oil may be only slightly "off" or very badly so. You can thus see that if an oil is but slightly under the standard at prime grade, it is very likely to bleach to an oil white enough to use in lard compound, while if it is badly off, it could not be used for this purpose, but only for industrial purposes, such as soap, etc.

(b) White cottonseed oil ordinarily undergoes other treatments besides the bleaching. These processes are held as strict trade se-

crets which are not published or given out promiscuously.

(c) When tallows used for soap purposes give a reddish colored soap, the cause should be looked for in the tallow itself. When the fatty acids of the material have been strongly attacked in bleaching, this will cause it frequently. Also, when the tallow is decomposed, it is likely to be the case.

(d) There are no other good American representing the trades that it does—The National Provisioner is the only one.

Blood Albumen

C. J., OMAHA, NEB.—There are several methods of producing blood albumen which product is largely used in calico printing. One of the most recent consists in mixing with defibrinated a quantity of calcium hydroxide sufficient to coagulate the same into a jelly like mass, without precipitation of the serum or hemoglobin iron, and then drying the mass thus obtained. This is subsequently ground and washed with water after which it is dried. The object of washing is to get rid of all water soluble substances contained in the mass as by this patented process an insoluble blood albumen is produced.

Analysis of Fertilizer

"RENDERER."—The price for the analysis of fertilizer depends wholly upon the number of ingredients to be determined. For ammonia and potash the price is \$5 each. For phosphoric acid or bone phosphate \$5, but where determined in conjunction with the above, a reduction from the above price is made.

Protein

J. D. D., MACON, GA.—Protein (or nitrogenous materials) is the name of a group of materials containing nitrogen. All other constituents of the feeding stuffs—the ash, fat and carbohydrates—are non-nitrogenous or free from nitrogen. Protein materials are often designated as "flesh formers," because they furnish the materials for the lean flesh; but they also enter largely into the composition of the blood, skin, muscles, tendons, nerves, hair, horns, wool, the casein and albumen of milk, etc. For the formation of these materials protein is absolutely indispensable. No substances free from nitrogen can be worked over into protein or fill the place of protein. It is therefore absolutely necessary for an animal to be provided with a certain amount of protein in order to grow or maintain existence. Under certain conditions it is believed protein may be a source of fat in the body, and finally it may be burned, like the carbohydrates and fat, yielding heat and energy.



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IMPORTANT STORAGE CASE

The Minnesota Supreme Court has construed the standard policy law on the question of total loss growing out of the fire in the plant of the St. Paul Cold Storage Company. The Northwestern Mutual Life, which held a mortgage on the building, claimed a total loss, and won its contention in the District Court against the Rochester German. The Supreme Court passed upon the question of adjustments of fire losses and total losses in two decisions, Judge Lewis giving the opinions.

The ruling in the Rochester German case reads:

Under the standard fire insurance policy, total loss is to be ascertained as of the date of the occurrence, and is determined by the following tests:

A building is not a total loss unless it has been so far destroyed by the fire that no substantial part or portion of it above the foundation remains in place capable of being safely utilized in restoring the building to the condition in which it was before the fire.

The words "total loss," when applied to a building, mean totally destroyed as a building—that is, that the walls, although some portion of them remain standing, are unsafe to use for the purpose of rebuilding, and would have to be torn down and a new building erected throughout.

There can be no total loss of a building so long as the remnant of the structure left standing above the foundation is reasonably and safely adapted for use (without being taken down) as a basis upon which to restore the building to the condition in which it was immediately before the fire; and whether it is so adapted depends upon the question whether a reasonably prudent owner of a building uninsured, desiring such a structure as the one in question was before the fire would in proceeding to restore the building, utilize such standing remnant as such basis. If he would, then the loss is not total. Rules applied, and held error to refuse instruction in substance embodying these principles.

A cold storage plant was insured under the following description: "Four-story and basement brick building, with composition roof, and a brick engine and boiler house attached, including steam, heating and hoisting, steam, brine, water and gas pipe fixtures and all other permanent fixtures, occupied for warehouse purposes." The engine-house consisted of a small one-story brick structure attached to the main building, and the whole considered and operated as an entirety. Held, conceding the engine-house was but slightly damaged by the fire, under the tests above given the question of total loss must be applied to the structure as a whole.

The wall at one end of the building had been bolted to a similar one of an adjoining brick building, thereby making a double wall. Held that as bearing upon the question of total loss it was proper to show that the double wall remaining was not suitable to be utilized, in place, in restoring both buildings. In such case the insured could not claim the entire benefit of the remaining double wall.

The evidence did not show conclusively that the loss was total.

The ruling on total loss in which the Sun and Agricultural were appellants was:

In an action to determine the question of total loss in case of damage to a building by fire, the rule adopted in the Northwestern Mu-

tual Life Insurance Company versus the Rochester German Insurance Company of Rochester, N. Y., is accepted and applied.

In applying such test, it was proper to receive evidence of the value of the remaining parts of the building, the cost of replacing the same, and the total cost of the reconstruction.

It was not error to direct the jury to view the premises under consideration, as no substantial change appeared to have taken place at the time of the trial, but it was error to instruct the jury that in determining the question of total loss they might consider the knowledge gained thereby.

PATENTS

689,440. Pressing Apparatus. Gustave A. Tuska, New York, N. Y., Filed Feb. 18, 1901. Serial No. 47,779.

689,471. Rendering Apparatus. Eugene R. Edson, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed May 10, 1901. Serial No. 59,695.

689,472. Process of Extracting Oil from Fish or Other Material. Eugene R. Edson, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed May 10, 1901. Serial No. 59,696.

689,473. Process of Obtaining a Gelatin-Yieldable Liquid from Fish or Other Material. Eugene R. Edson, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed July 12, 1901. Serial No. 67,970.

689,702. Air Compressing and Cooling Apparatus. Rudolf Berg, Pittsburg, Pa., assignor of one-half to Ferdinand Wenig, Pittsburg, Pa. Filed Apr. 9, 1901. Serial No. 55,046.

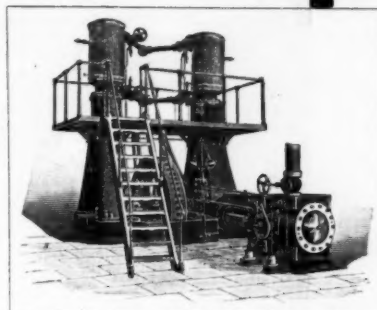
689,773. Process of Tanning. Bona Allen and Bona Allen, Jr., Buford, Ga. Filed April 6, 1901. Serial No. 54,743.

689,780. Method of Making Ammonia from Waste Products. Edward R. Besemfelder. Charlottenburg, Germany. Filed Sept. 29, 1899. Serial No. 732,079.

TRADE-MARKS

37,499. Soaps and Perfumery. Colgate & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Nov. 13, 1901.

The Standard York Machine

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Essential feature: The word "Dactylis." Used since Oct. 28, 1901.

37,508. Olive-Oil. Herman Kneizler, New York, N. Y.; Filed Nov. 30, 1901. Essential feature: The words "La Reine de Nice." Used since September 1, 1901.

37,515. Soap Compound. Hattie M. Wilson, Waterloo, Ia. Filed Nov. 23, 1901. Essential feature: A monogram composed of the letters "S. C." and "H. M. W." and the representation of a cutting-punch. Used since Jan. 1, 1901.

37,517. Oils and Lubricants, except Lubricating Oils, Tire Fluids and Cement. James S. Longheast, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed Aug. 16, 1901. Essential feature: The representation of an elephant. Used since April 10, 1901.

37,519.—Branding Liquid. Newton E. Carmine, Aberdeen, S. D. Filed June 14, 1901. Essential feature: The representation of a steer and the letters "A. C. B. L." thereon. Used since April 15, 1901.

UTAH RAISES SHEEP

New Mexico is a great sheep country. There is but one other State or Territory which excels it in sheep raising. That is Utah, where there are 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 sheep. New Mexico has about 6,000,000. The industry was never so prosperous as at present.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1902. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for the month of February, 1902, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Jan. 14, 1902. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Jan. 14, 1902," addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary, U. S. A.

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COTTON-OIL EXPORTS FROM MARSEILLES TO THE UNITED STATES

Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, writing from Marseilles, France, says:

The statement, received with some surprise in the United States, that peanut oil has been shipped to America, in spite of a large domestic crop of groundnuts, is to my mind less striking than the circumstance that cotton oil of French manufacture has been successfully exported from Marseilles to the United States, in face of the fact that this city is at the present time the most important market for American cotton oil in the world. The digest of invoices at this office shows the following consignments of cotton oil from this port during the last four quarters and during October, 1901:

December 31, 1900	\$1,900
March 31, 1901	None
June 30, 1901	3,680
September 30, 1901	1,753
Month of October, 1901	1,000

I have taken the pains to procure a sample of the last consignment of cotton oil thus forwarded to the United States, and, after submitting it to local experts, find that there is a difference of opinion with respect thereto. One experienced manufacturer gives it as his opinion that it is nothing more or less than American oil, or at the most a compound; while other experts, notably two of very high reputation, pronounced it a pure cotton oil, crushed from Indian or Egyptian seeds. These experts are very definite on the point that this article is not of American origin and is not mixed with olive, sesame, or other vegetable oils. The merchandise from which the sample is drawn was invoiced at 42.50 francs per case of 10 gallons. Reducing these figures to the terms commonly employed in this market in transactions of this kind and calculating each gallon at 3.4 kilograms, the f. o. b. price would be 125 francs per 100 kilograms (\$24.12 per 220 pounds), while on the same date American winter edible was quoted at 63 francs (\$12.15) per 220 pounds. I submit the figures without comment.

There are three Marseilles firms (C. A. Verminck & Co., Montmeyer & Rodochanachi, and Darier de Rouffio) who buy American cotton oil on the market, refine it, and resell it, presumably at a profit. Darier de Rouffio buys Egyptian seed, and produces an oil quoted at 85 francs (\$16.40), while the highly refined American oil of the same description brings but 75 francs (\$14.47) and "choice winter American edible" 63 francs (\$12.15). This manufacturer by no means confines himself to the sale of oil of his own crushing, as his purchases of American cotton oil for subsequent refining are probably more important than his own output. It has furthermore been represented to me that the quoted price of \$16.40 is open to revision, and that purchases have been made at from 69 francs to 72 francs \$13.47 to \$13.89).

The manipulation to which this oil is subjected is not at all mysterious, nor does it appear that the Marseilles manufacturers are in possession of any process not quite as well understood in the United States. Indeed, one of the gentlemen to whom I am indebted for information assures me that the cotton oil being exported from here to the

United States and fetching high prices is not so good as many brands of American edible oil, and he cannot account for the frequently repeated operation on any ground of commercial propriety.

The refining of the American oil consists merely in the extraction of the margarin by precipitation. The oil is placed in chambers where the temperature is below the freezing point, and then returned to chambers where the temperature is 12° C. The chilling of the oil precipitates the margarin, and the subsequent heating fails to effect a recombination of the elements in the oil, which remains cloudy unless the margarin is withdrawn. It is the careful straining of the American oil under these conditions which produces the winter oils now so generally known, and when the operation is properly performed, the product will stand any reasonable amount of cold weather without becoming cloudy, for the reason that the margarin is no longer present.

Such tremendous strides have been made by the American oil manufacturers that their brands are known in this market not only among large buyers, but by small grocers and even actual consumers. These small dealers buy American standard oils, a barrel at a time, and draw the oil off by the gallon or quart, in the same manner as molasses is sold in the United States. It is only fair to say that a number of well-informed people think that the refiners here are a step or two in advance of the American manufacturers, and the presence of the industry and the prices obtained give reasonable ground for their assertions. On the other hand, I am told elsewhere that the refining of American cotton oil in this market is bound to become less and less important.

During the past year large quantities of American oil sold to Marseilles soap manufacturers have been resold upon arrival either for direct consumption or for further refining, the soap manufacturers having found it possible to replace this oil with cheaper vegetable oils of local manufacture.

Thus, the steady advance of the American cotton-oil industry threatens the soap industry with a new danger in the loss of a raw material once cheap, but now too valuable for their purposes. While cheaper seed oils are at present procurable, there is no immediate prospect of a reliable supply from year to year of a low-grade oil which they can use. So long as cotton oil remained available to them, they had the satisfaction of knowing that they would not be hampered by any lack of raw material, as the large acreage devoted to cotton oil in the United States gave assurances of a yield of oil the amount of which could be calculated with a degree of accuracy. There are so many elements of doubt with respect to seed crops of India and of the east and west coasts of Africa that it is not possible to assume anything more than is warranted by the actual stock on hand.

In this connection, the following calculation may be useful to intending exporters of cotton oil, taking as a basis cotton oil at 35 cents per gallon in New York:

Description.	Estimate. Franca.	Dollars.
Cost of 100 kilograms f. o. b. New York, at 35 cents per gallon (1.75 francs per 3.4 kilograms)	51.50	\$9.939
Freight on 100 kilograms, at 48 (5 francs) per barrel of 180 kilograms	2.80	.54
Total cost and freight	54.30	10.479
Insurance .....	.45	.086
Loss 1 per cent, guaranteed .....	.55	.106
Commission and charges	1.65	.218
Price c. i. f. Marseilles	56.95	10.889

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE

Dispatch from Washington says: A private demonstration was made in this city today of an invention which has been produced by authorities on cotton and by eminent chemists throughout the country to be the greatest stride forward in the cotton industry since Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in the early part of the nineteenth century. It deals entirely with the cottonseed and covers all steps in its treatment, from the time the seed leaves the gin after the cotton has been removed, to its production into refined oil, making possible the abandonment of six separate operations requiring the use of a like number of intricate machines. It comprises the complete and perfect delinting and hulling of cottonseed by a secret chemical process in twenty minutes, compared with the mechanical means and the hours required under the old process; the recovery of all the lint and hulls of the seed in perfect condition for paper stock of high quality, as compared with the recovery of only a small percentage in poor condition and worthless as paper stock under the old process; the production of refined oil from the seed in three operations, occupying one hour and twenty minutes, as compared with ten separate operations, occupying many hours under the old method.

The seed as it comes from the gin, incased in hulls and lint, is treated by the secret chemical solution, which removes the hulls entirely and dries the kernel or meat of the seed. The process reduces the weight of the seed one-half and its bulk two-thirds for transportation to oil mills, while the cost is reduced 50 per cent. as compared with the present prevailing methods of treating the seed.

The hulls and lint removed from a ton of seed by the new process are said to yield 1,000 pounds of paper stock as compared with less than 400 pounds by the method now in use; and this paper stock is worth, in the condition left by the new processes; from \$10 to \$20 a ton, as compared with between \$3 and \$4 per ton for the amount of paper stock recovered in poor condition by the usual method. This alone would constitute a net gain of from \$9 to \$18 a ton, or, on the basis of last year's product, it is contended, would save to the cotton growers of the South about \$38,000,000.

In the process of extracting the oil, the oil cake is freed from the chemical and becomes adapted for use as a food product for cattle or as a fertilizer. Under the usual method it is possible to extract only about 40 per cent. of oil from the seed, while the new process, its backers assert, makes possible the extraction of practically 100 per cent. and the cost of producing crude oil by the new method is reduced 50 per cent. The oil refined by the secret process is, in addition, it is asserted by chemists who have made careful analysis, equal to any imported olive oil sold on the American market, while the cost of refining is no greater than the present cost of refining crude cottonseed oil.

In addition, it is proposed to roast the seeds and place them on the market in the same manner as peanuts are now sold, both salted and roasted, and it is believed by the promoters that they will in time acquire similar popularity. It is also contemplated to grind the seed into meal for a food product as a substitute for the cereals.

The practicability of the invention was tested in a plant of five tons capacity, which has been erected here in Washington, and its working was witnessed by a number of the leading cotton growers, cottonseed oil men and chemists who are interested in it.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The Fell Brewing Co., Simpson, Pa., will erect a brewing plant.

W. E. Bonniwell, North Yakima, Wash., will build an ice plant.

The People's Ice & Coal Co., Findlay, O., will erect an ice plant.

J. T. Rather & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn., will erect an ice plant.

The Chemung Brewing Co., Elmira, N. Y., is building a new plant.

H. H. Bonniwell, of North Yakima, Wash., will erect a five-ton ice plant.

H. H. Stewart & John W. Wilson, Kokomo, Ind., will erect an ice plant.

The Rosemary Creamery, Mexico, N. Y., will increase capacity of plant.

The Chamber of Commerce, Santa Ana, Cal., is negotiating for a cheese factory.

A new ice plant may be erected at Carthage, Mo., according to the Carthage Press.

The United Ice and Supply Co., of Camden, N. J., capital \$90,000, has been incorporated.

The plant of the New Orleans Cold Storage Co., New Orleans, La., was damaged by fire.

The capital stock of the Larson Arctic Ice Co., Omaha, Neb., has been increased to \$100,000.

The cold storage building of the L. C. Morgan Cheese Co., Meadville, Pa., was damaged by fire.

The Liscomb Cheese Co., Liscomb, Ia., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by H. E. Sloan, W. S. Robbins and T. E. Culp.

The Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Co., Seattle, Wash., may establish a branch at North Yakima, Wash.

Archibald C. Williamson, Cumberland, Md., is organizing a \$100,000 company to erect a cold storage plant.

The Lincoln Creamery Co., Scott, Wis., capital \$3,800, has been incorporated by D. J. Shea, W. Beuggebrecht and R. Koehlman.

The Gopher Hill Cheese Co., Ixonia, Wis., capital \$1,200, has been incorporated by Paul Huebner, Herman Degner and Fred Strache.

(Late Ice Notes page 18)

BUTCHERING IN OLD TIMES

The origin of the species is obscure. The earliest records of Egypt show us that cattle were used as draft animals and that beef was the favorite meat there some time before the founding of the kingdom of Menes.

That our vaunted progress after all is but comparative is forced upon our attention in observing that these ancient records depict a butcher cutting up an ox exactly as is done to-day outside of the great slaughtering establishments, with a knife that he sharpened upon a steel that hung at his side and that the cuts of meat were precisely like ours. They used leather, and they did better tanning than we do; the blood, instead of being processed into fertilizing, was used for

cooking purposes; and our Spanish newly made friends never see a better bullfight than daily purveyed for the delectation of those ancient "sports."

A little later in the world's history we find records of tricks played in the cattle trade; for do not some historians aver that Jacob exercised undue influence upon the cows of Laban's herds as well as upon the ewes of his flocks? And others tell us that Zaph-u-to—otherwise known as "Joseph the wise," stockbroker in chief for the Pharaoh Apophies, who, of course, was not known in the deal—cornered the cattle as well as the grain of all the country about.

There were Chicagos too in those days. Damascus was an old city in the time of Abraham, and the greatest cattle market of the world. Perhaps some day it will be discovered that they refrigerated their beef and canned it.—Selt-Culture.

SLAUGHTERING AND BINDING

Jim Stewart, manager of Armour & Co.'s small stock abattoir, Jersey City, N. J., "is through." He resigns to join Ed. Smith—"big, tall, slim, Ed," as they call him—in the book-binding business on Fourteenth street, Manhattan. Mr. Stewart takes this step voluntarily to go into business for himself. Armour & Co. regretfully part with him. From abattoir to bindery seems longer than it is. Mr. Smith was also formerly with the packing company. The two are honest, reliable hustlers and are not strangers to their apparently new calling. It is a sort of "first love" which again claims them.



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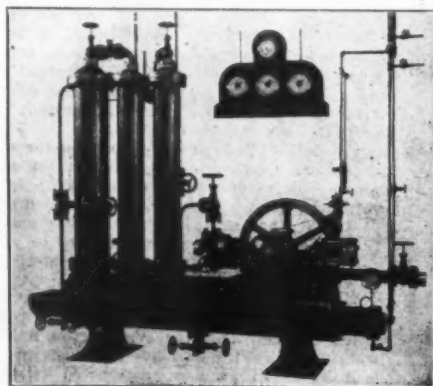
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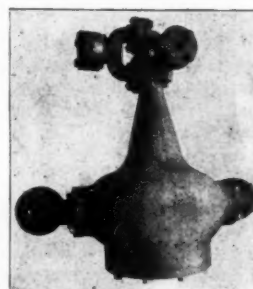
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be paid direct to the General Office, or to any
agent bearing the written authorization of THE NA-
TIONAL PROVISIONER to collect. No other payments
can be recognized. Make checks, drafts, P. O.
orders, etc., payable to the order of THE NATIONAL
PROVISIONER, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

*All articles under this head are quoted by
the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the
cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or
sieve, and hogs by the cwt.*

Feverish Conditions—Sharp Reaction in Prices Following Larger Hog Supplies, Followed By Recoveries

The movement in pushing up of prices of
the hog products in the previous week was
favored by the moderate hog receipts. But
the diminished hog movement then was owing
wholly to the holiday period, as was implied
in our review; therefore the fact that as the
hogs began coming forward freely again this
week reactions in prices of the products fol-
lowed. But the probabilities are that buyers
will have only a temporary advantage. In
other words the surroundings of the hog pro-
duct markets are promising for quick rallies
with position in sellers' favor. We, however,
regard any future upward tendency as likely
to be attended with speculative features of
an order that will tend to frequent reactions
in prices. Indeed, however, favorably all fats
are situated statistically for better prices, the
fact that there is a large outside speculative
contingent promises conditions of trading for
the winter and spring months of a more in-
tense order than before in years. It is
probable that if a long time of "tailers" is
had on any future spurt in prices that a con-
sideration of statistical situations will be
dismissed temporarily and that there will be
the usual efforts to shake them out. Re-
actions from a strong tendency will of course,
come with more difficulty than ordinarily,
however that they may be accomplished. In
other words, rarely, if ever before have sur-
roundings of the hog product markets been
as favorable for permanently buoyant con-
ditions, but that the situations may not be
allowed to have their full influence. Per-
haps the only poor point about the market
is that now essentially everybody has bull-
ish ideas over the future of the markets; in
the long run, usually, interests develop
spasmodically against that sentiment with
the temptation of leaders to take profits
and to get the stuff back upon a cheaper
basis. The markets which had been stead-
ily advancing up to Monday of this week
were set down upon hard on Tuesday, when
the leading "long" interests began spilling
cut pork, lard and ribs, and for which sharp
declines in price were made; this temper to
upset prices was occasioned more by the
desire to take in the large hog supplies for
that day, and probably with the feeling that
more of the stuff could be bought back at a
lower price than disposed of to break the
prices of the swine; the added advantage
would come on the future market for it.
As Wednesday was a holiday, Tuesday's re-
ceipts of hogs proved large enough to keep
the packers on the "bear" side of the pro-
ducts; both hogs and products were then
early in the day substantially lower; re-
actions followed. There was just enough
stuff put out by leading "long" interests to
keep the market easy; efforts of commission
houses and outsiders to counteract the senti-
ment were not particularly general, how-
ever, that it is realized that these sources
are on the "bull" side for the long pull. The
highest prices of the crop had been reached
in the previous week. Our opinion has been
expressed that the high prices came too
soon; there are too many hogs back in the
country as yet to expect settled firmness

PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

over prices for the products. Very shortly,
however, supplies of hogs should fall off ma-
terially. A moderate number of heavy hogs
in the supplies has been the feature again
this week. The shortened lard production
is apparent, while the gain in stocks of gen-
eral products at the west for last month,
after the enormous hog packing, is much less
than ordinarily for December. The average
weight of the hogs in the previous week's
receipts in Chicago was only 196 lbs., and
which is fully 35 lbs. less than in the cor-
responding week of last year. That the loss
of production must be a significant factor
ultimately goes without saying.

Moreover, there must soon be quickened
cash demands for the product. Europe has
been holding off over large trading for some
time, as restrained by the feverish condi-
tions here, as well as by the holiday period;
it holds materially less than ordinary stocks
and however unwilling it may be to contract
largely ahead, yet it should be a steady
buyer. Then again our home consumption,
which is really of most importance, has
awaited the turn of the year for liberal re-
supplying.

The rather erratic corn markets at the
principal trading centres have had less to
do with the drift of the hog products this
week, although unquestionably the infor-
mation had of the supplies of the grain at
the principal feeding centres and the anxiety
of farmers to secure them at relatively full
prices with other market points, furnishes
confidence over the future hog product mar-
kets. It is probable that as soon as the
rush of hog supplies is over that the pro-
ducts will tend to a better range.

With the turn of prices for the hog pro-
ducts on Tuesday and Thursday, the specu-
lation diminished in them are the part of out-
side investors. But it is believed that this
outside demand is likely to be of a more
general character than in December, and
that it only waits for more settled condi-
tions.

The reactions in prices for the hog pro-
ducts have not as yet materially disturbed
markets for associated commodities.

Cotton oil after some extreme views over
it has a slightly modified tone, yet sales of
crude in tanks at the mills are up to 35-37
for small lots. Tallow is still firm; and both
tallow and greases are to be had in a very
limited way from first hands. Oleo. Stear-
ine is maintained to 11; indeed rather hard
to buy extensively at that. The business in
the compounds is of fair volume, with prices
for them not disturbed.

In New York there is little doing in
western steam lard for export. The city
lard is well sold up. The continent busi-
ness in refined lard is of a conservative or-
der. The shippers are small buyers of pork.
The city cutters have had little demand
from the mining regions and a generally
slow sale for bellies, although giving fair
support to prices all around.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last
week: 4,255 bbls. port; 9,528,013 lbs. lard;
15,329,668 lbs. meats; corresponding week
last year: 3,692 bbls. pork; 8,796,208 lbs.
lard; 12,175,778 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Shows a strong market with fair
demands; city extra India mess, tcs. \$18.50
@ \$18.75; barrels, mess, \$9.50; family mess,
\$12.50; packet, \$11.00 @ \$11.50.

Sales in New York for week to present
writing: 750 tcs. western steam lard, for
export output (quoted 10.15); 500 tcs. city
lard, 9.50 @ 9.75 (Compound lard 8 @ 8 1/4 for
car and job lots); 400 bbls. mess pork, \$16.50
@ \$17.50; 200 bbls. short clear do., \$18.50 @
\$20.00; 275 bbls. city family do. \$17.50 @
\$18.00; 1,800 loose city pickled shoulders at
7 @ 7 1/4; 4,200 loose do., pickled hams, 9 1/4 @
10 1/4; 8,500 pounds loose pickled bellies, 12
lbs. ave., at 9; 17,000 pounds do., 14 lbs. aver.,
at 8 1/4; 5,000 pounds do., 10 lbs. ave., at 9 1/4
@ 9 1/2; 3,000 pounds do., smoking, ave., at
9 1/4; 2,500 green hams at 9 1/2; 2,000 green
bellies at 9 1/4.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—Increasing strength as concerns views of holders without an actual advance in the prices except it be for some of the choice grades, characterizes affairs this week. It is a market over which essentially all holders have hopes of improved conditions, but at the same time await the general demands for supplies which develops only as the soapmakers are ready for the new year's business. There are some sources of consumption, however, discounting future wants in scouring the country for the nice grades, believing, as well, that they are getting bargains even at the current prices and that later markets are likely to develop an even more buoyant tendency. It may be said that tallow will lose a portion of its ordinary consumption by reason of the relatively cheaper prices for cotton oil, particularly if the promises of stronger prices for the beef fat materialized; but the fact that the matter is that whatever extra business goes to cotton oil, from the soap trade the probability is that the increased wants of the compound makers for the tallow will more than offset it. Indeed it is a singular condition of affairs statistically, in that while requirements for consumption of tallow will probably be greater than ever before from the prospects of the lard market and the consequent demands for the compounds, that there is much less than the average supplies of the beef fat to meet them. It may be said that any important productions of edible grades and qualities that approach them, the usually distinct choice grades are steadily closely bought up not only at the eastern markets but essentially generally at the west and over the interior. Yet the fact that the buying for a long time has been very regular from the compound people does not leave supply enough at present to say that large transactions are taking place. The confidence over buying extends to all center fats; the better qualities of which have had sharp advances in prices only lately. Some of our soapmakers have prepared, against possibilities of the market, as have also some large soapmakers at the west; but the miscellaneous trading from consumers other than the compound makers should add materially to the business in the latter part of January and February, and if the lard market comes up to its promises the added wants of the compound makers should then prove sufficient to keep supplies down close. However, there are signs that foreign markets will want supplies here before the new year is well advanced, although it is conceded that if prices receive too much stimulation that there will be an effort in Europe to further piece out with substitutes. It is realized as well that current prices for tallow are drawing it from miscellaneous sources in Europe more freely than had been thought probable, yet the fact remains

that there are remarkably short stocks of it in England and upon the continent, and that the latter point of consumption, however more freely than usual it is using substitute fats, chiefly oils, yet has a demand upon the English markets steadily for supplies of tallow.

At this writing city in hhds. in New York is held at 6¼, but nothing done as yet over 6, and at 6, 100 hhds. recently sold to the home trade. City in tierces would bring 6¼; it is offered at 6¼. City edible could hardly be bought under 7½; there are some out of town qualities classed as edible that are quoted as low as 7.

There was no London auction sales this week on account of the holidays.

Country made tallow is coming to New York in a very moderate way; it is clear that many melters in the interior have sold their holdings, either to speculators or to consumers at other points; the surplus reaching here finds a market promptly; sales for the week of 225,000 pounds at 5¼ to 6¼, as to quality.

The western markets are feverish and irregular, but generally held higher, with little desirable stock on offer. Chicago quotes edible at 7¼, prime packers at 7¼ asked. No. 1 renderers at 6¼ nominal.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market having reached 11, at essentially all places east and west, has taken a breathing spell. Most of the compound makers are now well supplied with the stearine. Spasmodic demands, however, show that 11 can be made, and at which price 150,000 pounds, in lots, have been sold in New York this week. But while the large demands have been satisfied, it is realized that the pressers have only a moderate surplus stock for sale, and that they will be in the main busy through this month filling contracts. The city pressers are not anxious to sell at 11; indeed, some of them have refused 11; but the out of town makers let their supplies go promptly at the price. The course of the lard market will determine the future of the stearine. It is hardly necessary to say that essentially everybody feels that bulrush markets for all fats are likely to develop, yet at the same time that there may be temporary sharp reactions as incident to the speculative temper of the country over trading.

LARD STEARINE.—High cost lard makes the stearine product sensitive; it is doubtful if less than 11¼, would buy. The consumption is not large, yet occasional wants have to be satisfied for the continent trading in refined lard.

GREASE.—Extreme prices are held on the choice grades which are closely held. The pressers want these nice qualities and find it hard to get a sufficient supply. All over the west relatively high prices are held on these best lots. It is clear that fine white grades

have been bought up for control at essentially every important point, and the brilliant promises of the general fat markets. "A" white quoted at 7 asked; "B" white, 6¼; yellow at 5½@5¾, bone and house, 5½@5¾. At Chicago, "A" white quoted 7¾, nominal; "B" white at 6¼ asked; house and yellow at 5¾ asked; sales of brown at 5.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is little business, because of the inability to get the choice grades except at a fancy price, on the high cost of fine greases. A very confident feeling exists over the future market. White quoted at 6¼, and yellow at 6.

CORN OIL.—Has less excitement in the exhibition of situations for fats. While the market is strong it is hardly higher. The mills are well sold up, but their productions are less than in the average seasons. Exporters show steady interest. Quotations are 5.30@5.50 for large and small lots.

LARD OIL.—Early in the week sales of western were at 79, and city was then held at 81; afterwards about 2 higher prices were asked; but the market is now at about the inside prices; there are frequent fluctuations as lard goes up and reacts.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION

(Special letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

A further advance in lard put new life into the cottonseed oil market again at the end of last week. The market had previously been very dull on account of the absence of demand, although through sellers being scarce there had been no decline to speak of. We cannot say that the situation has changed any, but the advance in lard made sellers still more cautious and in most instances their offers were withdrawn. The advance in lard also revived the speculative interest and in consequence there has been an advance of about \$1.00 per barrel. We cannot fail again to remark upon the extraordinary state of affairs this season that at this time of the season there is so little oil for sale. Usually at the end of December we have a surplus pressing upon the market, but now it is hard to buy any oil even for prompt delivery. Crude oil which had eased off in price a little, went back to the old figures again on the recent spurt of the lard market and has sold in some instances as high as 37c. at favorable freight points. Our seaboard market is on a comparatively lower level on account of the absence of demand from Europe. There seems to be almost no demand at all from Europe at present prices, but it is just as well that this is so, there being no oil to spare at the moment.

We quote to-day as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, Jan., 41 1-4c. bid, 41 3-4c. asked; do, Feb., 41 1-4c. bid, 42c. asked; do, Mar., 41 1-2c. bid, 42 1-4c. asked; do, May, 41 3-4c. bid; 42 1-2c. asked. Off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 41c. sales. Prime summer white cottonseed oil, 43 1-2c. bid, 45c. asked. Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 43c. bid, 44c. asked. Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 22 1-4c.

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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Excited Conditions—Very Few Sellers— The Course of the Lard Market Watched With Increased Interest

It has been a very sensitive market this week. At the opening of the week when lard prices continued soaring, it was almost impossible to get sellers to name prices for cotton oil. On Monday in New York bids were advanced to 41½ for prime yellow for essentially any delivery; it was then possible that 42 would have brought limited quantities, but more from special sources. But there were no sellers of large lots, and excited views over future prices were then generally entertained; indeed there was talk then of a 45 price for prime yellow in New York as likely to follow at once. The mills as well had jumped their selling prices; indeed, the bid prices to them were 1½ higher than at the close of the previous week. In other words, upon that day 35 was bid for crude in tanks at essentially all points South, while up to 36@36½ was asked. Prime yellow for February delivery had sold then in New York at 41½, and 40 was bid for 3,000 bbls. off-grade prime yellow, while limited quantities of the latter sold at 41. But on the succeeding day (Tuesday) there was abated excitement; the lard market had dropped 20 points, and the sellers of cotton oil were modifying views over prices; prime yellow in New York was offered at 42 for January and February, in a small way, while there was absence of bidding, and crude in tanks at the mills could have been had in some sections at 35. However, those people who could sell large lots, either at the seaboard or the mills, were very indifferent and disposed to await developments of the lard position, while having confidence that ultimately the lard product would further stimulate the cotton oil position. As Wednesday was a holiday the trading sentiment was quiet and Thursday's developments of the general position for fats were awaited with more than the usual interest. This later day's trading showed that as lard had further declined early by reason of the continued liberal receipts of hogs

and the desire of packers to buy the hogs cheaper, but quickly recovered, so that cotton oil was hardly easier. Small sales of crude in tanks had been made in Texas at 35, in Memphis at 37 and in the Southeast at 35½@36. Prime yellow in New York was held at 42 for January, February and March.

The violent changes that have been had in the lard market latterly and with which cotton oil has sympathized, could have been expected. Last week's lard market was invigorated by the falling off in the receipts of hogs, speculators then finding it easy to swing the markets their way; the diminished receipts of hogs then were of course due to the holiday period and did not point to exhausted holdings of them in any section; there were large receipts of hogs on Tuesday of this week at the Western marketable centers, and again on Thursday, and the decline in lard by which the sentiment over cotton oil was slightly modified followed. It is probable that the receipts of hogs will continue for a few days of considerable volume; but some time in January the hog supply should be less influencing, and the products then worked more at the pleasure of speculators, with good statistical positions for confidence. It is undeniable that the speculative sentiment will have more to do with hog products the coming year than in many years before. Beyond question the general position for all fats is highly encouraging to the selling interests, and there are prospects of materially higher prices for them. But we look for the future trading to show frequent changes in prices in hog fats, in advancing and declining tendencies, however that the outcome is likely to be above, in a material degree, the current basis of values and because of the large speculative interests in them. We do not believe that the outsiders will be able to carry the general hog product markets out of the hands of the packing interests, no matter how favorably statistically the markets are situated; that as bulging movements happen and a long line of "tailers" is had that reactions in prices of a temporary order are likely to follow. The break in the hog product markets on Tuesday and Thursday was easily accomplished by certain sources where "long" stuff is largely held, and which was put out sufficiently to force the decline and to secure the larger hog supplies upon a more reasonable basis. Frequent reactions of that order may be expected without disturbance of the opinion that the advantage of the position as a whole, in the long run, will be with interests on the "long" side.

As the lard market, its possibilities, is counted upon more by associated interests than usual as an influence, it is impossible to get a definite idea of the outlook for cotton oil without considering the hog fat position fully. We do not assume that any possible higher course of the lard market will widen the home consumption of the cotton oil in a degree to use up the productions of the oil for the season, but only that in the event of some expected full prices for lard materializing that other interests over buying cotton oil, and notably the foreign markets, may as well be enlivened over the seed product. While the foreign markets are supposed here and there to be opposed to buying cotton oil, because of the high prices as against ordinary seasons for it, it is a fair assumption that with higher lard they will more freely use substitutes for the hog fat, and that when assured that the general fat situations are likely to be sustained it will not be so much a question of possible prices for the oil, as the fact that it will be on an inviting buying basis as compared with that of the hog fat. Moreover, cotton oil is distinctly cheap as compared with tallow, and it is altogether likely that the soap makers not only in this country, but in Europe, will more extensively use oils this year. In this country it will be the cotton oil, taken more freely by the soap makers. In Europe resort is hard liberally to peanut oil for soap making and takings there, particularly in Marseilles, of cotton oil will depend, in degree, on the extent of the supply of this peanut oil and its prices; at present it is relatively cheap there as compared with cotton oil. The grade of peanut oil suited to edible purposes is just as high as cotton oil. It may be said that where oils are needed for the make of compounds in Europe that the cotton oil is at no disadvantage with any of them in value, and that it is likely to be more liberally consumed there for the purpose than ever before in the event of the pure lard market holding to its promises.

The foreign markets, while they have not been buying the cotton oil this week in this country, yet are showing more concern over it. They are not now anxious to cancel their contracts in this country. They evidently want the oil, not the profits which they could obtain by resales of some of their contracts here. The English production is going out promptly to the foreign sources, but it only fills in small holes, and it is only a question of time when large buying must be done here to satisfy wants of continental Europe. This country is now about 30,000 bbls behind the shipments of last year to Europe, but large quantities had been sold ahead to Europe last year, and this business will have to be made up this season as it advances.

With all of this diminished European interest this year, there is the smallest exhibit of

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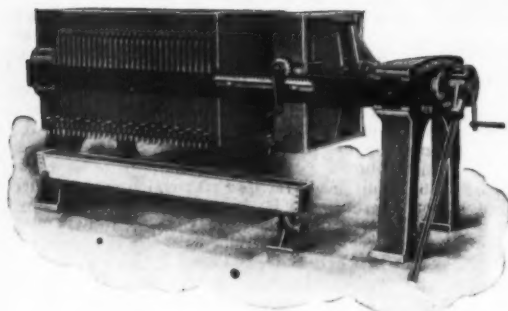
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TALLOW,

GREASES, Etc.

stocks of the cotton oil in this country for this time in first hands known in many years. The month of December was singular in the future of well sold up supplies everywhere over the South, on the enormous demands that had been had from our home compound and soapmakers, particularly the former. But it would appear now as if there would not be an excessive offering from the mills even in January. There will, of course, be a good quantity of the oil to sell in January, but it would seem as if there was sufficient demand in sight from the attitude of general fat markets to keep the mills then from forcing affairs. In other words, the compound makers who had been thought well supplied for two or three months ahead have been anxious to buy further even at the higher prices latterly, and the soap makers have large wants still to protect, while the soap makers, as well as the compound makers, have been looking over the South this week for January deliveries. The mills are very reserved over selling even at their higher prices.

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Manufactured by the

Columbus Machinery Co., Columbus, Miss.

WRITE FOR PRICES

The seed situation is developing, as implied in our reports for some time. Higher prices are being paid for seed everywhere. It was absurd to suppose that the mills would stop buying seed even if its prices should largely advance, in consideration of the high prices for its products and the brilliant look of affairs for both oil and meal for the season. There appear no settled prices for the seed in any section, a price being paid for it according to the urgency of needs. In Georgia \$15 has been paid for the seed. We have contended all along that there is an abundance of seed at a price and as well that the price would be paid because of the urgent demands upon the mills for the oil and meal and their highly profitable prices. We observe that the large movement of the cotton crop is "proving a surprise" to the traders in the staple, who had relied upon some of the low crop estimates; when weather conditions are somewhat improved at the South, and there is, as well, easier getting of cars to move the cotton, the probabilities are that the cotton coming into sight will be of more significant volume, considering the advanced period of the year. In other words we believe that the cotton crop is of that large order, as indicated by our early crop estimate, that there will be no trouble in getting all of the seed that is needed at fair prices.

Crude in tanks at the mills has sold at 34 @35, for 35 tanks, and again at 35 in Texas, 37 in Memphis and at 35½@36 in the Southeast for light quantities. In New York sales of 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, January delivery.

at 41@41½; 2,000 bbls. do., February, at 41; 1,000 bbls. do., at 41½; 250 bbls., winter yellow, at 44@45; 300 bbls. good off-grade yellow, at 41.

COTTONSEED NOTES

The cotton oil mill plant of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., at Florence, S. C., was burned, loss on plant, \$40,000.

The Luling Cotton Oil Mill, Luling, Tex., has shut down temporarily owing to lack of fuel oil, cars for which are scarce.

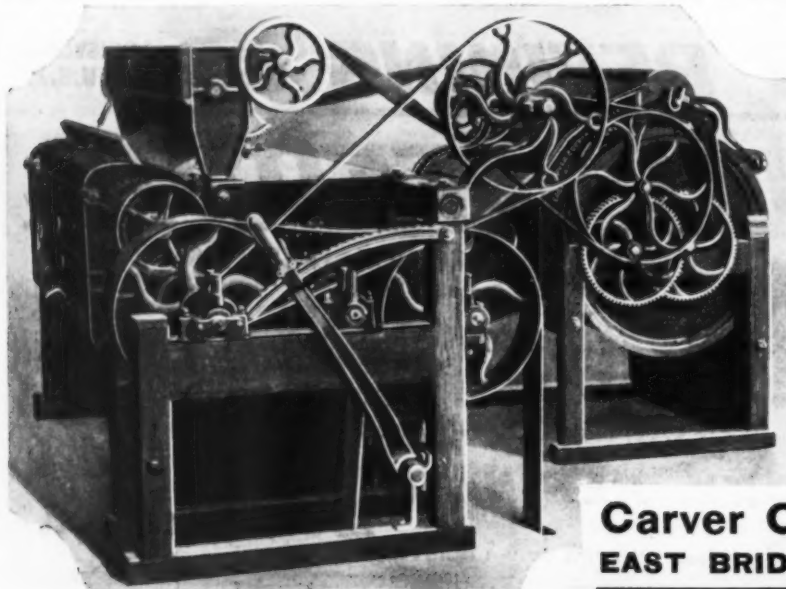
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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Carver Cotton Gin Company

EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS., U. S. A.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—Contrary to the general condition at this time of year packers are very closely sold up and were manifesting little desire to operate. While the latter are in a fairly independent position they show no disposition to advance prices, evidently being satisfied to carry current prices into the long haired season. There is a strong request for such branded offerings as are available, and for most selections of native stock. We quote No. 1 Native Steers, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, have been pretty well cleaned up at 14.

NO. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, are nominally worth 12½. There are but few offerings.

COLORADO STEERS are a strong factor at 12½. They are also scarce.

NO. 1 TEXAS STEERS have moved in a small way at 13¾, while other selections have moved at less money.

NO. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, are a strong factor at 10¾, though later offerings might, if the bid were of sufficient size, move at a fractionally lower price.

BRANDED COWS.—Are well cleaned up at 10¾, though there have been no recent transactions of note.

NATIVE BULLS.—Are well cleaned up. Present limited offerings are held at 11.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market has gone off to some extent, despite the volume of recent operations. While tanners are but indifferently supplied they show little disposition to operate and the more prominent buyers seem to be out of the market, at least for the present.

NO. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 55 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have virtually receded to 9½, despite the fact that they are well sold ahead.

NO. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., have sold limited volume at 9¼, which price cannot be said to be firmly sustained.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have sold in a small way at 9½. The call taken altogether is of indifferent volume.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold at 10, which is the present quotation. An especially heavy average would command more money.

NATIVE BULLS are an indifferent factor at 9¼ flat. It is rumored that sales have been effected at stronger prices.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are rather a limited factor and are in easier tendency, having moved in a small way at 12¼.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are nominally worth 10@10¼ for an ordinary selection.

BACONS are scarce and range from 65 to 85, according to weight, quality and selection.

SKUNKS, 30.

HORSEHIDES are not a strong feature at \$3.35. The call is falling off.

SHEEPSKINS.—A good demand at strong and advancing prices prevails in both the country and packed markets. We quote

PACKER PELTS.....1.15-1.25

PACKER LAMBS.....1.10-1.20

COUNTRY PELTS......75-1.00

BOSTON

In common with the general tendency the market has gone off to some extent and the trend continues toward lower values. Brokers are now very susceptible to bids of 9, whereas a short time ago the even money had no attraction for them. Tanners manifest

the utmost indifference. Both calf and sheepskins are high and scarce.

PHILADELPHIA

The call has fallen off and buyer and seller have different views as to what constitutes values. The market is dull and seems likely to be for some time. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 11.

CITY COWS, 9½.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10@10½.

COUNTRY COWS, 9.

BULLS, 9.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a good call for fresh stock.

NEW YORK

GREEN HIDES.—Coincident with the season the market is naturally dull. Sales have been of an indifferent character, though offerings have been fairly liberal.

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb. and up, 13¼@13½.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 12.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS, 12.

CITY COWS, 10¼@10½.

BULLS, 10¾@11.

CALFSKINS.

HORSEHIDES, 2@3.25.

SUMMARY

The Chicago packer situation has been characterized by a very moderate volume of traffic, largely because packers are well sold up and have no disposition to face sales. That stocks should be as well sold up at this time of year as they are is very unusual, and while packers are not attempting to advance prices they evidently hope to carry the present scale well into the long haired season. The country market has weakened despite the fact that buffs are well sold ahead, while tanners are but indifferently supplied, the more prominent operators are not buying to any extent. The Boston market is in easier tendency and buffs have receded to even money, which is as much as tanners would bid. Philadelphia and New York are both quiet and values seem likely to recede at both centers.

HIDELETS

W. S. Lapham, the Ferry street (New York) hide dealer, has returned from a European trip.

Huck & Son, the Chicago tanners, have incorporated under the title of the Huck Leather Co.

Titus E. Geehr, of the well known Chicago

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Felts, Tallow, Bones.
Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer. Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Food

hide firm of Geehr & Gardner, died at his home in Kutztown, Pa., on Christmas day. Deceased was 51 years of age.

BUSY MACHINE WORKS

A visitor to the works of the Carver Cotton Gin Co., at East Bridgewater, Mass., says of these important shops:

"The main building fronts on the street, 450 feet long is used on the first and second floor for a machine shop; the third floor is used for light work. They have large and small lathes, and numbers of large and small drilling machines, shapers and gear cutters, also several special automatic machines which they have invented for their own work and it is really wonderful to see the work they are doing with them.

"They were shipping large machines for making rope, and have many orders for printing presses. It is said they make one of the best presses ever offered to the trade. They have a large business in cotton gins and also cotton seed oil machinery; they make the celebrated Carver linter and "Eclipse" huller; also numbers of different shoe machines. Many of their shipments were marked for foreign countries.

"I then walked through the long wing, which is three stories in height. The first floor is where all the castings are weighed in and cleaned. The second floor is the store room and where the tool makers work; they make nearly all of their own tools. The third is where they make saws; they work up a large amount of steel annually. There is another three story building where the wood work is done and for the assembling of the cotton gins, linters, filing machines and elevators.

"It is very interesting to visit their factory and see what skilled workmen are doing. Their business has increased yearly, and they have been compelled to build two additions the past season. Write them for a catalogue."

Cottonseed Oil Machinery

MODERN GINNING SYSTEMS

Write for Catalogue

E. Van Winkle Gin & Machine Works
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, U. S. A.

Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined

SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO.

BRIGHTWOOD
MASS., U. S. A.

PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

BEFORE YOU TURN THE NEW LEAF

We wish you a prosperous New Year and every good thing.

This is the first month of the twelve that you will have to get through this year. Butcher, listen. You have sworn off. That will afford temporary relief. You turned over the new leaf. That's the same old chestnut. Don't go any further and do any more new things for a week or two. Just stop where you are and turn over the old leaves again. Dust them out and dust their mistakes out of your new accounts.

Take up your last year's books, and bills and accounts, hold them up in front of your eyes and blow the dust off of them. Then lay them in front of you and study them; not to find out how to collect them, but how to avoid piling up some more of the same kind to worry you again and catch up more office dust.

Take those old bills and accounts and try to find out the cause which created those accounts. Then kill it. Find out the reason for the unprofitable errors in your last year's business, then abolish that, too.

When you have finished with the old leaves and have learned all of the lessons which they teach, then swear off, pass your 1902 resolutions, turn over the new leaf and begin with the first month; that course will land you on higher ground and in better humor with more cash and less dust to blow off next December. The good old hen scratches well all around herself, then she sits down. You needn't be a hen, but a little imitation will not hurt.

TO REPEAL SUNDAY CLOSING

Assemblyman James Adler, of the Eighth New York City Assembly District, said Monday night: "I will, in a few days, introduce a bill repealing the present butchers' Sunday closing law passed by the last legislature. I am hopeful and believe that my repeal bill will pass."

The butchers will have a harder fight to hold this all day closing bill than they had of getting it. It is to be regretted that the Benchmen themselves are divided in their wishes and methods.

The National Provisioner has done its fighting out of its own pocket. It has not asked a benchman or a butcher for a cent. If such voluntary work goes on down the line, there would be better results and less cause for division afterwards. We serve notice now that there's going to be a hard fight in Albany.

CHILDREN IN BUTCHER SHOPS.

A member of the West End Woman's Republican Club is liable to cause trouble if people take her seriously. She insisted, in a paper read before her club, that the women's clubs and women in general should see that the laws regulating the age at which children may be allowed to seek employment are enforced in butcher shops, groceries and fruit stands.

Another lady who sympathized with her feelings objected to being propelled around a curve into a gentleman's lap on a street car negotiating a deviation unless the means by which the car is controlled are of such character that the car can be stopped at will at any point of the curve and he held motionless.

SWIFT NOW BUILDING IN NEW YORK

Swift & Company will soon have the new factory at First avenue and 44th street up and going. Workmen are dismantling the old buildings on the site as fast as stuff can be torn out and hauled away. By the end of next week the walls of the present structure will be out of the way. Then work will at once be commenced on the foundations of the nine story factory which the plans call for. These will be as follows: Seven stories above ground and two below the street level. This packinghouse will be the best equipped and the most conveniently arranged plant of its kind in existence. Swift & Company have set out in this structure to maintain the reputation they have of being pace makers.

GAME LAW

Butchers and others handling game should acquaint themselves with the laws governing its sale. Not only annoyance but prosecution may be avoided by exposing it for sale only during the proper season. In New York the season has closed for deer, quail, partridge, woodcock, grouse, prairie hens and squirrels. It is permissible to sell wild ducks, snipe, plover and rabbits of all kinds. These may be legally sold until April 30.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND TURKEY DINNERS

Armour & Co. made the thousands of their employees happy on Christmas Day. Each married man was handed a big fat turkey, while the single men and girls received a suitable Yuletide remembrance. An Armour employee writing from the Union Stockyards to a relative in New York City said: "And I tell you I never saw a finer turkey anywhere." He remarked that all of the others got the same. The distribution of 15,000 turkeys among regiments is a big and liberal undertaking but the American packer of the Armour type does the right thing at the right time. In December this company voluntarily raised the wages of fully 10,000 of its employees from 10 to 15 per cent.

FINED FOR SUNDAY DELIVERY

Alexander Haas, the butcher driver, of 408 W. Thirty-first street, was fined for delivering carcass meat from a West Side abattoir on Sunday to a butchershop at 105 Allen street. The fine was \$5. Magistrate Olmsted construed such delivery to be a violation of the Sunday closing law. That seems to be carrying the law to a limit not contemplated by the passers of it.

Fighting Sunday Closing

The Delicatessen Dealers' Protective Association with headquarters at Halsey street and Broadway, Brooklyn, is the new organization just formed to fight the butchers' Sunday closing law. The butchers accused the delicatessen men of selling fresh meats. The temptation to do so is great, but the law is severe.

"Kosher" Soup-Bones and Slander

Abe Klieger, the butcher at 137 Chrystie street, and Nathan Liebow, who runs the rival "meat emporium" across the street, are in a trade war. Between distributing bones free, selling meat low and charges of selling "treifa" instead of "Kosher" meat even with a rabbi's certificate and the seal, the matter has got into court upon Klieger's claim for \$2,000 damages for slander.

A. LESTER HEYER,

CURER, SMOKER
AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues. Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

No Connection With Any Other House

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. has filed judgment against James Martin for \$24 and costs.

John H. Westervelt, Armour & Co.'s well-known branch manager at Jersey City, N. J., has been selected to succeed Jim Stewart, resigned, as manager of the company's small stock abattoir over there.

George Van Blaricon is the new branch manager of Armour & Co., Jersey City.

General Manager W. H. Noyes, of Swift & Company, of New York, felt the strain of work on Tuesday and was indisposed. Nothing serious.

J. A. Kerr, of Armour & Co.'s general staff 175 Duane street, got back from Chicago safely. The holidays didn't phase him a bit.

R. Scott, the "head sausage-man" of the Cudahy Packing Company, South Omaha, dropped into the city on Monday. Things in the West look good he says. He barred high prices of stock.

Improve, improve, improve! That's the maxim of Swift & Company. The general offices at Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue, have been all thrown into one big open, handsome office. It will be cooler in summer, and it looks better in winter.

Sam Nagle, the well known West Washington Market small stock man, has a road horse that never sees dust—the other horses have always been behind him. Sam N. carries a Fourth district election at the same gait.

L. H. Heymann, of Nelson Morris & Co.'s general staff, Chicago, was East during the holidays.

President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., will soon land in Europe to witness the marriage of his daughter.

"The Little Lamb that Mary Had" was a good advertising dodge of an uptown New York butcher. Most any little lamb would do, but this one was a particularly fine specimen of the "Canada hand-fed lamb" species.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Tuesday, December 31st, 1901: Beef, 9,260 pounds; veal, 7,266 pounds; mutton, 2,170 pounds; poultry, 4,830 pounds; lamb, 170 lbs; pork, 1,510 pounds; total, 25,206 pounds.

Newark, N. J., butchers are a bad lot for burglars to run up against. John Engelhorn, the well-known wholesale butcher at 91 Avenue L, found a burglar in his place at 2 a. m. Sunday morning. He got his shotgun. The rascal seized it. The butcher jerked it from him and floored him with a crack over the head. He went to get a light. The burglar revived and left, leaving a track of blood behind.

Bring Back the Cat

A burglar broke into Thomas Burrell's butcher shop at 18 Clinton street, Brooklyn, and took \$10. He also bagged the official pussy cat. Stealing the cat made the firm mad. The proprietor walked into a newspaper office and inserted the following ad:

"If the lodging-house tramp that broke into our butcher shop last Sunday, smashing cash register, only getting \$10 small change and leaving \$15 in bills in the same drawer, will return the cat he took away at the same time, he can have the balance left behind. Burrell Brothers, 18 Clinton street."

Thomas cat has not yet returned and the \$15 reward remains for the thief of the 9 years' faithful feline.

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixture 5/8 following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have Been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.	
Cohen, Meyer, 147 E. 91st, to H. Brand.	\$75
Epstein, J., 224 E. 98th, to L. Hemsferter	100
Flescher & Kushner, 198 2d, to H. Brand	110
Levine, A. & E., 49 Rutgers, to J. Weinberg	60
Stein, Max., 81 Cannon, to H. Brand.	40
Trott, M., Eastchester, to M. & S. Loeb, (cows) (R.)	868
Wigdorowitz, A., 1975 2d ave., to L. Heinsfurter	100

Bills of Sale.

Grossman, M., 131 Goerck, to Moskowitz & Reisman	65
London, P., 263 Monroe, to Z. Reisenberg	75

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.	
Siegel, J., 1047 Flushing ave., to J. Krach	75

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

5/8 following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.	
Gartlan, F., 1846 Lexington ave., to F. Hahn	650
Hettingling & Birkemeyer, 908 8th ave., to F. H. Hettingling, (R.)	1,400
Herzberg, A. S., 258 Monroe, to S. Mutner	100
Bernstein, L., 143 Broadway, to M. Koldkin	240
Resnik, H. & C., 23 Market, to M. Baron & Bro.	200

Bills of Sale.

Belgenport, A., 1359 2d ave., to J. Jarmon	100
Mandelberg, S., 99 Hester, to B. Ernsaft	600
Panzeri, E., 337 E. 22d, to C. Echenille	408
Reiner, Jos., 99 Hester, to S. Mandelberg	600
Saffer, M. & B., 924 Forrest ave., to M. Eisman	100
Virship, A., 67 Henry, to S. Caplan	300

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.	
Simionescu, M., 1726 Broadway, to C. Lang	175
Bills of Sale.	
Lewitz, H., 301 Metropolitan ave., to H. Lewitz	500

BUSINESS RECORD

ARKANSAS.—J. W. Plur, Gilham; meat market; out of business.

COLORADO.—J. F. Morrow, Denver; meat, etc.; petition in bankruptcy.

CONNECTICUT.—J. H. Bastian, New Britain; meat, etc.; transferred business to wife; Wm. L. White, Waterbury; meat; sold out to The Mohican Co.; Ed. L. Stone, Bristol; fish market; petition in bankruptcy.

KANSAS.—Woody & Cunningham, Independence; meats; chattel mortgage \$200.—T. F. Gregory, Pleasanton; meats; chattel mortgage \$400.

MAINE.—Frank S. Wilcox, Mars Hill; provisions, etc.; E. S. Wilcox continues.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Charles S. Fuller, Boston; prov., etc.; assigned; Frank W. Gay, Boston; ret. prov.; assigned.—F. E. Rice, Lynn; prov.; damaged by fire; K. Seibert & Co., Boston; provisions; bill of sale \$1.—Mary D. Wall, Boston, provisions; wife of George Francis, filed certificate.

MICHIGAN.—Fred. Haisch, Detroit, meats; chattel mortgage \$185.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—J. A. Turcotte, Manchester; prov., etc.; J. A. Turcotte pet. in bankruptcy.

NEW JERSEY.—Jacob M. Vreeland, Boon-

ton; meats; burned out; Morris Fleishner, Bayonne; meat; chattel mortgage \$100. Wm. Breitweiser, W. Hoboken; meat; chattel mortgage \$500.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—A. Leicht & Co.; smoked fish; petition in bankruptcy.

RHODE ISLAND.—Easterbrooks & Rose, Newport; whol. fish; dissolved. J. H. Livingstone, Riverside; meat; assigned.

UTAH.—King & Hessmer, Marysville; meat; discontinued.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Brodmerkel & Mepro, Davis; meat; out of business.

WISCONSIN.—C. H. Cullin, Milwaukee; meat; Rausch succeeds. Aug. Lindeman, Milwaukee; meat; chattel mortgage \$600.

WYOMING.—Adams & Wagoner, Saratoga; meat; dissolved; succeeded by Isaac Wag-

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Retail Marketmen's Association, of Milwaukee, Wis., has decided to establish a hide and tallow exchange, also to form a company to render tallow and prepare calfskins. The cash investment will be \$10,000, to be taken by the members of the association.

The Butchers' Association, of Savannah, Ga., passed a resolution asking for the passage of ordinances covering the following points for the benefit of the marketmen's business: That council demand a bond of \$500 from butchers to sell only meats that are fit for use; that, for the protection of the city market, no person be allowed to open a green grocery within certain limits; that grocery stores under a \$30 license, be not allowed to dispose of goods sold under a green grocer's \$100 license; that the hucksters' license of \$10 a year be increased to \$25 a year, and made payable in advance; that fruit stores and stands operating under a \$30 license be not allowed to handle canned goods and groceries.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus, O., last week elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, S. C. Huffman; vice-president, Henry Hauck; treasurer, A. Thurn; secretary, Martin L. Kellner; sergeant-at-arms, R. Wilke; trustee (for three years), Charles Obert. The installation ceremonies will be held the first Sunday of the new year.

The Hudson County, N. J., Butchers' Association at the semi-monthly held at Vassel's Hall, Hoboken, installed the recently elected officers. They are: President, H. T. Molloy; vice-president, Wm. Wild; treasurer, H. W. Schmidt; financial secretary, Chas. Bonin; recording secretary, C. Futterer; trustees, John Schmidt, Charles Schmidt, W. Stubbmann, Henry C. Streckfuss and L. Erhardt.

The annual election of officers of the Retail Meat Dealers' Association, of Cincinnati, O., will take place on Tuesday, January 7. Two tickets will be in the field, but as secretary James F. Stout is on both, he is sure of being elected. The others are gunning for votes.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Agar Packing Company of Des Moines, Ia., is livening things up a bit. Carloads of their meats and lard were seen making "way East" last week.

Plumb & Winton Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., will add a dressed beef department to their business. Their new cooler will be 30x60 feet.

Swift & Company distributed three car loads of the prize beef, bought by them in Chicago, among their butcher custom in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Pa., last week for the holiday trade.

Manager F. H. Amidon, of the Worcester, Mass., market, received 10,000 turkeys for the holiday business. Their total weight was 45 tons or 90,000 lbs. That beat Worcester's previous turkey record by 10,000 lbs. The prices ranged all the way from 6 to 18c. per lb.

A little blaze that smothered itself out at Armour & Co.'s Chicago plant last week demonstrated the value of fire walls. They put it out.

A retired butcher of Armada, Mich., has it in his note book that he butchered 11,500 cattle in his day. He hasn't yet figured out the number of calves, hogs and sheep. So it takes the profits on 11,500 cattle to enable a butcher to retire.

The Merwin Provision Co., of New Haven, Conn., now has its own meat inspector. His name is Henry Leland, and he took charge last week. He is from Lancaster, Mass.

Nelson Morris & Co. are making a stir in the sausage business. This line has been extending for some time. A good sausage travels on its own reputation.

The new house of Andrews, Swift & Company, at Commercial street, Hartford, Conn., is nearly completed. The old building will be torn down.

Two men at Newcastle, Ind., quarreled over hogs and used a gun to settle the atmosphere.

The St. Louis Live Stock Exchange got up a button souvenir of the St. Joseph Stock Yards. It says: "This pig is going to St. Joseph." It makes the fellow wearing one of these souvenir pins feel funny—hoggish.

James Sarno, a butcher at 516 Pearl street, Syracuse, N. Y., was arrested last week for violating the Sunday Closing law. Violators get what they deserve when they run up against "Section No. 267 of the Penal Code," as the new law is called.



\$1000⁰⁰ IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

Butcher:

Please ask each of your customers to sign this petition. Paste blank paper to this heading for their signatures. When full please mail the list to The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. We will put all of these petitions into one big petition and present it to the legislature when the opponents of the Butcher's Sunday Closing Law introduce their bill to repeal the act. Let us work now and roll up a large protest against killing this day of rest for the butcher and his clerks. Write to us for additional copies of this petition. They will be sent to you free.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S Petition AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING

An Effort will be made to Repeal the Butchers'
Sunday Closing Law when the Legislature meets.

WE ASK THE BUTCHER'S CUSTOMER:

- 1.—Are you in favor of your butcher and his employees having a day of rest with their families?
- 2.—Do you favor the Butcher closing his market all day Sunday so that he and his assistants may have this day of rest and recreation?

IF YOU FAVOR THE ABOVE PLEASE SIGN THIS PETITION.

Name

Address

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER: We would like you to advise the butchers that the game laws were up on December 15 on grouse, partridge, woodcock and quail, but we were allowed until the 1st of January to clean up on the above-mentioned game if it can be proven the stock was killed and shipped legally, so it is quite necessary the butchers should know where to purchase their game, as if it is handled illegally they are liable to a fine. The law on venison was up on December 1.

We understand a good many of the butchers are complaining they do not understand the game laws so we take the means of informing them through your valuable paper.

Wild ducks, snipe and plover of all kinds are in season until the 1st of May. There is no law here on rabbits, but there is one on squirrels and it closes Jan. 1.—Conron Bros.

Butchers Have Trouble

The Wheeling, W. Va., butchers have trouble in their efforts to erect and operate a single slaughter house, centrally located, and so equipped and arranged it that it will not prove obnoxious to any one. Their abattoir at Broad Oaks was condemned on petition of the citizens there. They are forming an association for co-operative killing, etc.

After the Farm Butcher

A North Carolina law imposes a butcher's tax on people who have farms and sell fresh meats in the neighboring towns of 1,000 people or more. The State's Attorney General has so mixed up the question of butcher and farmer as to befuddle the statute. If a man is a real farmer and has no butcher shop, he can fatten cattle and sell the carcass or meats to people in

town without license, but if a man has a butcher shop in town and has a farm in the country where he fattens stock, he can't sell without a license. That is the big lawyer's law. Just look at it as a hayseed vote getter. Otherwise there is no sense in it. The State's law imposes the tax on those who have farms and retail fresh meats, etc.

New Shops

Owen Hoban has just opened a new market on Elm street, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Hiester Stein and Serenus Boyer have a new market at 134 South Seventh street, Lebanon, Pa.

J. L. Pironi & Co. are the proprietors of the new meat market at 903 St. Clair avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.



Prime Montana-Bred Two-Year-Old Grade Angus Steers, Fed and Owned by E. G. Stephens, Collison, Ill. Sold at Chicago Stock Yards by Charles O. Robinson (Clay, Robinson & Co.) at the Top Price of the Year for Branded Beeves. Average Weight 1,495 lbs. Bought by Mose Greenwald for the United Dressed Beef Co. of New York.

A "Spicy" New Year

"Things smell nice around here," a lady remarked one day this week, standing in a wurst geschäft. She glanced around attracted by a buzz and a new set of aromas. Then she edged closer to get a full and free sniff. It was Max Hirsh, "the Fischer Mills chief spice man," as the sausage and other people call the relentless Max. He was verbally climbing over a rival house with B. Fischer & Co.'s fine spices. When Max had dodged out of the door "Wishing you the compliments of the season," and taking orders at the same time, the lady asked "Who's that?" and got the above answer with this addition, "He's all spice; spice in his head, spice in his talk and his pockets full of spice an' they're all right." Just then Max was "Happy New Year-ing" somebody else and leaving his card and goods on the same counter. "All spice" was good.

Piening Licks the Turk

John Piening, the "Butcher boy," won the Græco-Roman wrestling championship Thursday night at the Grand Central Palace, from Nachad, the Turk. One fall made the Asiatic quit.

Benchmen's Stag

Branch No. 1 of the Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers of Hudson County, N. J., will hold its "Stag" at Schlitz's Hall, 180 Newark ave., Jersey City, Monday evening, Jan. 13, beginning at 9 o'clock. The Benchman and boss butchers are invited. The boys are going to make this a real time so there should be a large attendance. The Jersey Benchmen are the true sort every time.

Business Changes

Marketman Braidwood has bought the Lehman meat market at Sidney, Ill., and took charge last week.

C. H. Bennett is now the proprietor of Brad-dock & Coon's market at Middleport, N. Y. He took possession on New Year's Day.

Edward Buckley has purchased the meat market of Isaac Burr, at Utica, N. Y.

A. L. Smith has bought the market of Geo. Bertsch, at Pekin, Ill.

Cable Address,
"Rabbits, Liverpool."

A. B. C. Code,
4th Edition.
Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, Limited,

ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

LIVERPOOL

POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

OMAHA

Cattle.—Under the influence of the light receipts and an improved demand from all quarters the market has ruled active and last week's decline has been wiped out by a 25¢@40c. advance. This improvement has been on all grades and has also extended to butchers' stock and canners. In fact, the tone to the market has not been better any time than it is at present. The inquiry from packers has been of the most vigorous character and the trade has been lively throughout. A good share of the receipts consist of Iowa cattle attracted by the high prices and in fact packers would be hard pressed for supplies were it not for the Iowa shipments. The stocker and feeder trade has been quiet. Prices have been well sustained for the good to choice grades but the ordinary light and medium weight grades have ruled lower.

Hogs.—The light receipts have also been responsible for a sharp rally in the hog market, prices showing an advance of 25¢@30c. for the week. Notwithstanding the higher prices the demand keeps up remarkably well and packers seem unable to get as many hogs as they want. As has been the case for some time past the heavy and butcher weight hogs continue to command a premium but so great has been the demand this week and so small the supply that the light and underweight grades show relatively more advance than the heavier and better hogs. Prices have averaged right up to or above Chicago and this fact kept the Iowa hogs coming this way, nearly half the receipts coming from east of the river. It is a good thing for the Iowa shippers who are getting these high prices and a good thing for the Omaha packers who must have the hogs.

Sheep.—Receipts have been the smallest of the year while the demand from packers has been very active. The trade has been lively enough, what there was of it, and prices are anywhere from 25¢@40c. higher than a week ago. Lambs show relatively more advance than muttons but all decent killing stock is in keen demand.

ST. JOSEPH

South St. Joseph, Mo.

Under reduced receipts of cattle and a good strong demand from all the dressed beef men sellers came out at the close of the week with banners flying high and scored an advance of 15 to 25c. for their steer offerings, although the poultry season was on in full blast, and markets on the East and South reported a similar decline for the week. Choice beefs were conspicuous by their absence and the number of good, heavy beefs was limited, while common to fair light medium weight steers were the rule. The demand was brisk for cows and heifers and prices were forced up fully 25 to 35c., with the wants of the packers in excess of the supply on each day. As usual on Christmas week, shippers curtail their shipments of stock in anticipation of a light country demand, and the week closed up with the yards well cleared of stock cattle with values showing an advance of 25 to 50c.

Under decreased supplies of hogs and no let-up in the liberal wants of the local packers, there was a reaction from the sharply lower close of the previous week, and good gains were recorded from day to day. Good to choice finished swine continued in small proportion, while light and light mixed offerings of common to fair quality made up a good share of the arrivals. The local trade continues to register higher prices than Eastern points and relatively the highest in the West.

The long-looked-for improvement in prices for sheep and lambs was had last week, owing to the very light number of offerings and the keen competition among local killers for supplies, which resulted in values advancing fully 40 to 50c., with cases of the better class of arrivals selling even higher than that for the week.

ST. LOUIS

The receipts during the week ending December 31 were as follows: 12,447 cattle, 35,084 hogs and 4,238 sheep, against 15,646

cattle, 40,044 hogs and 4,461 sheep received the previous week.

Cattle.—The native cattle were light and a proportion of beef grades only fair; quality nothing extra, being made up largely of a medium class. Supply of butcher grades small and of common to fair quality, choice grades being entirely lacking. Demand not heavy, but equal to supply.

Hogs.—Fair run, good, medium and heavy formed, a very small proportion of the supply. A good many pigs and southwest lights were included among the receipts. Conditions favored sellers and they succeeded in getting higher prices.

Sheep.—About an average run for this season of the year, but not more than half as many as should arrive. Considering the demand, trading active. Prices rule strong for kind on sale.

Provision Market

The receipts during the week ending December 31 were: Hams, 565,900 lbs.; meats, 4,066,000 lbs.; lard, 1,207,600 lbs., and 100 bbls. pork.

Higher, except for green hams, but very quiet. Lard dull.

Pork.—F. o. b. in a jobbing way—standard (1901 make) at \$16.50.

Lard.—Choice steam on East side closed normally at \$9.90; kettle rendered selling at 10½c. (and in a small way at 11c.).

Tallow.—Country run at 6¼c., No. 2 do. at 5¼¢@5½¢. cake at 6½c. Packers choice at 7¢@7½c.

Oleo-Stearine.—Steady at 11c.

Hides.—Steady; meeting ready sale; movement fair, the receipts being larger and improving in quality. Market best on heavy weights.

Exchange closed to-day (Tuesday, December 31) and New Year's Day.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending December 28, of commodities, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers and Destination	Oil-Cake	Cheese	Bacon	Butter	Beef Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork	Lard Tcs. & Pkgs.
Bovic, Liverpool.....	1252	3343	664	334	.....	.....	722 1099
Germanic, Liverpool.....	261	1828	450	.....	.....	..... 415
Bohemian, Liverpool.....	1678	.....	2350	.....	700 125	.....	70 1340
Campania, Liverpool.....	832	1080	.....	.....	.....	..... 1450
Philadelphia, Southampton.....	2714	.....	.....	.....	100 200
Minnehaha, London.....	559	33	1044	.....	.....	225 550
Kansas City, Bristol.....	174	.....	.....	.....	..... 1000
Chicago City, Bristol.....	2056	368	.....	.....	.....	..... 2000
Hindoo, Hull.....	561	1107	.....	.....	.....	120 2381
Toronto, Hull.....	699	1409	.....	..... 50	.....	965 4615
Calderon, Manchester.....	75	.....	.....	.....	..... 2450
Mogul, Newcastle.....	516	350	.....	.....	..... 50	50 5250
Laurentian, Glasgow.....	300	606	.....	.....	100	.....
Pretoria, Hamburg.....	626	25	100	20 190	87	315 4095
Turquoise, Hamburg.....
Amsterdam, Rotterdam.....	4078	.....	.....	.....	.....	1168 2438
Vaderland, Antwerp.....	7450	532	.....	.....	.....	255
St. Hugo, Antwerp.....	7125	265	.....	.....	25	175 1675
Barbarossa, Bremen.....	125	.....	..... 54	.....	150 6000
Nubia, Baltic.....	290 135
Nicolai II., Baltic.....	110	100	25 800	26	995 400
Bordeaux, Havre.....	12730	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 130
La Savoie, Havre.....	1130	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 50
Pocahontas, Mediterranean..... 100	.....	..... 155
Trojan Prince, Mediterranean.....
Victoria, Mediterranean.....	368	698	.....	72	.....	..... 1000
Annie, South Africa.....
Sabine, South Africa.....	26	.....	..... 40	10	..... 1207
Total.....	30069	9495	14599	2028	817 1959	284	5750 40035
Last week.....	29923	10045	9388	2635	325 945	120	3589 35786
Same time in 1900.....	19005	2643	14221	2466	505 1180	885	7393 37946

Cheese receipts from May, 1901, to December 27, 1901, 1,170,584 boxes.

Cheese receipts same period last year, 1,175,503 boxes.

Total of actual shipments, May 1, 1901, to December 21, 1901, 304,415 boxes.

Total of actual shipments same time last year, 444,924 boxes.

BOOKS



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Address

The National Provisioner

150 Nassau St., New York

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Live Stock
RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Dec. 26.....	13,113	261	17,577	6,342
Friday, Dec. 27.....	4,937	307	19,202	7,811
Saturday, Dec. 28.....	192	33	16,506	2,069
Monday, Dec. 30.....	17,486	285	20,623	20,706
Tuesday, Dec. 31.....	6,000	600	54,000	16,000
Wednesday, Jan. 1.....	Holiday.			

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Dec. 26.....	3,806	52	788	1,082
Friday, Dec. 27.....	1,852	184	1,147	98
Saturday, Dec. 28.....	303	...	1,332	1,010
Monday, Dec. 30.....	3,391	49	2,522	1,278
Tuesday, Dec. 31.....	1,500	50	2,000	1,500
Wednesday, Jan. 1.....	Holiday.			

Range of Cattle Values

Good heaves, 1000 to 1,750 lbs.....	7.10@	7.60
Good to choice heaves, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	6.25@	7.00
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	5.40@	6.15
Plain to common beef steers.....	4.65@	5.30
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.00@	4.60
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.50@	4.50
Plain to fair light stockers.....	2.30@	3.40
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2.20@	4.65
Good fat cows and heifers.....	3.25@	4.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.40@	3.20
Common to good canning cows.....	1.25@	2.35
Veal calves, fair to fancy.....	5.50@	6.35
Stock calves, common to fancy.....	3.00@	4.50
Corn fed Western steers.....	4.60@	6.75
Fed Texas steers.....	4.10@	5.00
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	2.60@	4.00

Range of Hog Values

Choice to ex. strong-wt. shipping.....	6.45@	6.75
Rough to good heavy packing.....	6.00@	6.55
Selected butcher weights.....	6.40@	6.70
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	6.10@	6.60
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	5.90@	6.50
Common to fancy light mixed.....	5.70@	6.35
Thin to choice 80 to 110 lb. pigs.....	4.50@	5.00
Culls, stags and throwouts.....	3.00@	5.50

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.....	4.25@	5.00
Good to choice native wethers.....	3.50@	4.15
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.40@	4.00
Good to prime Western muttons.....	4.30@	4.85
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	3.45@	3.75
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	2.50@	3.15
Gulls, bucks and tail end lots.....	1.75@	2.40
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	3.50@	3.75
Spring lambs, poor to fair.....	3.50@	5.25
Spring lambs, good to fancy.....	5.40@	5.85

Packers' Purchases Last Week

HOGS.

Armour & Co.....	33,700
Anglo-American.....	12,400
Boyd & Lunham.....	4,100
Continental Packing Co.....	8,500
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	3,300
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	7,200
Nelson Morris & Co.....	7,300
Swift & Company.....	2,500
S. & S.....	3,100
Omaha Packing Co.....	8,000
City butchers.....	6,100

Total 126,200

LIVE STOCK NOTES

E. C. Brown said: "January receipts of hogs may be fairly liberal, but after the end of next month look out for curtailed supplies and high prices. It is almost a certainty that hogs will advance to \$8 before next summer. We will not need European competition on hog products for the coming nine months, in fact we will be lucky if we receive hogs enough to supply the home demand."

Only 36,600 cattle were received here for the week, being the smallest week's total in two years. Sheep for the week only 34,900, the smallest total since the corresponding week of 1895.

Only 3,580 car loads of live stock arrived here Christmas week, against 6,249 the previous week and 4,447 a year ago. The North-western road contributed 844 cars, against 914 a year ago; Milwaukee, 690, against 775 a year ago, and Burlington 589, against 955 a year ago.

Average weight of hogs at Chicago last week, 196 lbs., against 200 lbs. the previous week, 245 lbs. three months ago, 231 lbs. a year ago and 238 lbs. two years ago.

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
the Maltory Commission Co.)

As usual around the holidays the receipts of hogs were light, although the supply at all markets shows a considerable increase over last year. The receipts of hogs at all markets during the past year were about the largest on record, but the fact that prices are considerably higher than former years clearly indicates the increase in the consumption of hog products. The market at the present time continues strong and good to choice hogs are selling from 6.25 to 6.75 on the Chicago market. The Missouri river markets are still keeping pace with Chicago and a good portion of the time prices at several of the Missouri river markets are higher than Chicago. These conditions are liable to continue for some months owing to the actual shortage of hogs in the west and southwest. The competition in Chicago at the present time is sharper than it has been for a good many years and with the increase of the refrigerator dressed meat business we still feel that the Chicago market will average higher than the eastern markets a good share of the coming year. While we look for liberal receipts of hogs in several of the markets during the first half of 1902, compared with the same time of previous years, we believe the aggregate receipts will be lighter and with the continuation of speculative interest in the provision market we would not be surprised to see prices rise higher than now and next July.

The cattle market has undergone but little change in the last two months. Strictly choice cattle are scarce and commanding good prices and a large premium over the poorer grades. The better class of butcher stock also has shown considerable advance since the low prices current just before the holidays, and as we look for lighter supplies of cattle during the next few months, we believe the outlook favorable for all kinds of fat cattle. The present and prospective high prices current for feed does not make the business from a producer's and feeder's standpoint very remunerative and it will require extremely high prices to make the business a financial success.

The receipts of sheep during last year were the largest on record and the fact that prices held up to about an average of former years indicates the enormous increase in the consumption of mutton. The market during the past ten days has shown considerable strength and prices have advanced 50 to 75 cents. Fat lambs are selling in the Chicago market 5.50 to 6.00. Fat yearlings 4.50 to 5.00. Fat wethers 4.25 to 4.75. With only about 60 per cent. of the number of sheep and lambs on feed for the coming six months as compared with last year, and with present and prospective prices for cattle and hogs, higher than for a good many years, we believe the situation warrants very high prices for both sheep and lambs between now and next July. Mutton is by far the cheapest meat on the market and as the consumers will be forced to look for the cheapest article, we believe there will be a sharp increase in the demand for mutton.

PROVISION MARKET

Provisions last week reached about the high point for the season; lard over 10c., May pork \$17.50, and ribs 9c. for May. The Cudahys control the lard, their holding so cheap they can make moves which would be out of the question for anyone starting in at the present lard level. Michael Cudahy last summer decided the southwest hog supply would be greatly reduced by the loss of feed. He took the bull side of the market and has stuck. It needed a good deal of courage in October when the markets were over-run with the hogs the southwest could not keep and feed; but the bull theories have been realized. The hogs have been coming almost 40 lbs. lighter than last year, and that in itself would mean almost 20 per cent. less yield on the slaughter. In addition there is

still to develop the loss in number, when the liquidation from lack of feed is over.

The outsider has been a buyer of pork of late. The professionals keep working on the short side. The foreigner has been bearish, and some of the packers have considered the market high for over a month. Stocks are increasing, but they are still small of the speculative product.

The strength of the market lies in the big holdings of lard at low prices, and in the disposition of the outsiders to follow the Cudahy lead. There is probably, too, a considerable short interest encouraged by the high prices, the highest in some years.

COOPERAGE

Prices easier. Pork barrels were \$1.07½ @ \$1.20 and lard tierces \$1.42½ @ \$1.45.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. A. Howard & Co.)

The fertilizer market is now attaining more activity, but prices do not seem to show much advance. A great many round lots have been sold this week, and sellers do not seem inclined to sell very far ahead. We quote the market at Chicago as follows:

Ground 16 and 17 per cent. blood at \$2.05 per unit.

Ground 10 and 15 per cent. tankage at \$1.92½ and 10.

Ground 9 and 20 tankage, \$1.92½ and 10. Concentrated tankage 15 to 16 per cent. at \$1.95 per unit.

Hoof meal, 16 to 17 per cent., \$2.05 per unit.

Ground seamed bone, 3-4 and 50 to 60 per cent. at \$16 per ton.

Provision Letters

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazerus & Co.)

The market on green and S. P. meats shows little change. Light average green and S. P. hams are a little easier, but the heavy averages are firm with light offerings.

We quote to-day's market as follows:

Green hams, 10-12 av., nominally 9%.
Green hams, 12-14 av., nominally 9%.
Green hams, 14-16 av., nominally 9%.
Green hams, 18-20 av., nominally 9½%.
Green picnics, 5-6 av., nominally 6%.
Green picnics, 6-8 av., nominally 6¼%.
Green picnics, 8-10 av., nominally 6¼%.
Green N. Y. shoulders, 10-12 av., nominally 7¼%.
Green skinned hams, 18-20 av., nominally 10½ to 10%.
Green clear bellies, 6-8 av., nominally 9%.
Green clear bellies, 8-10 av., nominally 9½%.
Green clear bellies, 10-12 av., nominally 9¼%.

By-Product Sundries

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Joseph Lister)

Ordinary shop fat, 2 1-2 to 3c. lb.
Suet and kidney, 5 to 5 1-2c. lb.
Shop bones, 60c. per cwt.
Mixed bones and tallow, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per cwt.
No. 1 calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs., 11c. per lb.
No. 2 calfskins, 9 1-2c. per lb.
No. 1 kip, 15 to 25 lbs., 8c. per lb.
No. 2 kip, 6 1-2c. per lb.
Deacons, 50c. each.
Glue stock, 4c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS

	Jan. 1.	Dec. 1.
Bacon, boxes.....	23,600	14,700
Hams, boxes.....	6,200	3,800
Shoulders, boxes.....	1,800	700
Cheese, boxes.....	100,800	103,700
Butter, cwt.....	5,800	6,200
Lard, tierces.....	4,00	1,500
Lard, other kinds, tons.....	520	290

LARDS IN NEW YORK

Refined, continent.....	10.30
Refined, South America, tcs.....	11.15@11.25
Refined, South America, kegs.....	12.25@12.40
Western Steam.....	10.20
City Steam.....	9.50@9.75
Compound.....	8.00@8.25

TRICHINOSIS IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 18)

1. The general education of the public by warnings on the part of police and other authorities that the inspection should not be relied upon too implicitly, but that pork should be well cooked.

2. The microscopic inspection, by removing from market about 1,400 to 3,100 trichinous hogs per year, naturally reduces the chances of infection for those persons who do not heed the warnings by the authorities and the lessons taught by previous epidemics.

The disease is still encouraged by the following circumstances:

1. The exceedingly dangerous custom of eating raw or rare pork. The sale of raw pork in public restaurants and railway dining cars is not calculated to decrease this custom.

2. The trichina inspection, while diminishing the chances of infection in one way, at the same time gives rise to a false feeling of security among many people, since the latter erroneously believe that if the pork has been inspected they may eat it raw without the slightest danger of infection. Even persons who have suffered from trichinosis are occasionally found who still have implicit faith in the inspection.

It appears exceedingly doubtful to the writer whether Germany will ever be entirely free from this disease.

A classification of the cases based upon the source of infection is exceedingly difficult, since a number of outbreaks are reported with details which are insufficient to permit a definite judgment, and since numerous German laws and regulations must be constantly held in mind. When the report says that the inspector was discharged or imprisoned, it may be assumed that the meat was inspected or its non-inspection was due to carelessness; when the report states that it could not be determined which of several inspectors examined the meat, this may be interpreted as meaning that the meat was examined. It must be admitted that if several persons examined the evidence independently some of the cases reported in a careless manner might be placed in different groups. All that can be demanded of the compiler is that he shall use good faith in attempting to interpret the reports. If reports are equivocal, or if authorities disagree, any error of classification, if discovered, should be charged to the original reporter for not making his statements more intelligible.

A classification of the cases and deaths arranged according to the source of infection is shown in the following table:

—1881-1882.—		—1883-1891.—		—1892-1898.—		—Total.—	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1,193	17	4,063	274	1,043	27	6,329	318
314	4	1,262	103	466	5	2,042	a112
89	..	42	10	11	3	142	b13
272	..	641	4	291	3	1,204	c7
1,675	4	1,945	117	1,768	11	3,388	d132
..	..	63	..	..	..	63	(e)
190	1	589	76	86	7	874	/84
195	3	896	61	79	6	1,170	g70
30	..	63	5	58	..	151	h5
77	6	525	15	45	2	647	i23
17	3	1	..	..	..	18	j3
..	..	11	..	7	1	18	k1

Totals divided as follows:

(a) Due to meat which, it would appear, was inspected and passed as free from trichina.

(b) Due to meat which was condemned, and usually buried, or was known to be trichinous, but was nevertheless used without proper safeguarding.

(c) Due to other defects in the inspection system.*

*As "other defects" in the inspection system may be included: Meat was eaten before results of the inspection were known; meat was inspected, but inspector suppressed the results of the examination; meat was stamped as free from trichina before inspection was ended; meat was marked in the inspection as free from trichina; meat appears to have been smuggled around the inspection; inspector refused to examine meat should have been inspected, but was not; buried hog (inspected?) was dug up and eaten, etc.

(d) Total cases and deaths which may be attributed to errors in the inspection system.

(e) Additional cases may or may not have been due to inspected meat.

(f) Definitely stated that meat was not inspected, or that no inspection existed; source of infection apparently known.

(g) Source of infection known, but details regarding inspection not given, or insufficient to warrant conclusion.

(h) Definitely stated that source of infection was not known or could not be traced.

(i) No data given regarding meat, or data insufficient to classify.

(j) Alleged to have been due to American meats. (See p. 156 ff.)

(k) Additional cases due to uninspected meat (of Russian origin).

(To be Continued.)

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range

of Prices

SATURDAY, DEC. 28.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
December	16.05			15.60
January	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75
May	17.30	17.30	17.17½	17.25
July				17.30

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December	10.05	10.12½	10.05	10.05
January	10.05	10.15	10.02½	10.05
May	10.10	10.15	10.02½	10.07½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December	8.50	8.55	8.50	8.55
May	8.82½	8.85	8.80	8.82½

MONDAY, DEC. 30.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
December				16.00
January	16.87½	16.97½	16.85	16.97½
May	17.40	17.47½	17.32½	17.47½
July	17.40	17.45	17.40	17.45

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December				10.15
January	10.12½	10.17½	10.12½	10.15
May	10.10	10.20	10.10	10.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December	8.60	8.65	8.57½	8.65
May	8.87½	8.92½	8.87½	8.92½

TUESDAY, DEC. 31.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	16.75	16.80	16.75	16.80
May	17.32½	17.40	17.25	17.30

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	10.05	10.07½	9.95	9.95
May	10.12½	10.15	9.97½	10.02½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.85	8.87½	8.80	8.82½
January	8.55	8.57½	8.52½	8.55

THURSDAY, JAN. 2.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.85	10.00	9.82½	10.00
May	9.87½	10.02½	9.87½	10.00

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½
May	8.75	8.85	8.75	8.80

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	16.67½	16.87½	16.67½	16.85
May	17.20	17.35	17.20	17.30

FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	16.90	16.90	16.87½	16.87½
May	17.30	17.37½	17.20	17.27½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	10.00	10.02½	9.87½	9.92½
May	10.00	10.02½	9.90	9.95

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January				8.52½
May	8.82½	8.85	8.75	8.80

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.25
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.30
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.00
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	7.50
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	17.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
6 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.15
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	.00	1.00

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef.....	\$11.00
Plate beef.....	10.50
Extra mess beef.....	10.00
Prime mess beef.....	10.50
Beef hams.....	19.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	14
Reg. cuds.....	11

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a	11½
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a	12
Shoulders.....		9
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a	8
Breakfast bacon.....		15

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	7	a 8
Hocks.....	5	a 5½
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2½	a 3
Pork Tenderloins.....	11	a 12
Pork loins.....	8	a 9
Spare ribs.....	5½	a 6
Trimming.....	6	a 7
Boston butts.....	4	a 4
Cheek meat.....	10½	a 10½
Leaf lard.....	7	a 7
Skinned shoulders.....		

BUTTERINE

F. O. B., Chicago.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	F. O. B., Kansas City.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
	13	15	16	17		13½	14	15	16

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4¼ a	5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	19½ a	11¾
Borax.....	7½ a	8
Sugar—		
Pure open kettle.....	3¼ a	3¼
White clarified.....	3¼ a	4
Plantation granulated.....		4¼
Salt—		
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15	
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45	
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.00	
Michigan gran., carlots per ton.....	2.50	
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.10	

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a 16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 57
Beef bungs, each.....	a 12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 42½
Hog bungs.....	a 8¼
Medium, each.....	a 4¼
Small, each.....	a 1¼
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a 62½

COTTONSEED OIL

P. S. Y. in tanks.....	a 40
P. S. Y. in barrels.....	a 45
*Butter oil in barrels.....	a 45
Crude in tanks.....	a
*Butter oil quoted according to quality.	

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DEC. 30.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,995	654	15,100	11,148	
Sixtieth St.	3,709	79	2,404	14,559	297
Fortieth St.					20,636
W. Sh. R. R.	2,979	60	2,125		
Lehigh Valley	1,800				3,221
Balt. & Ohio	252				
Scattering		55	37		

Totals	11,735	139	3,113	31,812	35,302
Totals last week	13,271	184	3,013	45,430	31,675

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO DEC. 30.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Bohemian	384		4,860
Nelson Morris, Ss. Bovie			1,200
Nelson Morris, Ss. Germanic			1,928
Nelson Morris, Ss. Campana			301
Nelson Morris, Ss. Hugo			1,200
Swift & Co., Ss. Germanic			2,400
Swift & Co., Ss. Bohemian	91		2,250
Swift & Co., Ss. Minnehaha			405
Schwarz & Sulz, Ss. Bovie			315
Schwarz & Ss. Minnehaha			750
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Bovie			405
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha			315
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Toronto			750
W. W. Brauer, Ss. Bohemian			2,400
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Bohemian			2,400
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Toronto	200		
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad	16	50	160

Total exports	2,632	2,540	18,748
Total exports last week	2,601	1,730	21,510
Boston exports this week	2,549	4,197	8,948
Baltimore exports this week	800	1,430	967
Phila. exports this week	719		700
Portland exports this week	1,164	765	
To London	1,824	1,275	5,833
To Liverpool	4,883	6,092	22,620
To Glasgow	765	135	
To Bristol	176	630	
To Hull	200	750	
To Southampton		750	
To Bermuda and West Indies	16	50	160

Totals to all ports	7,864	8,932	29,363
Totals to all ports last week	7,585	8,538	32,533

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.60 @ \$6.35
Medium to fair native steers	4.95 @ 5.50
Common and ordinary native steers	4.00 @ 4.90
Oxen and stags	2.50 @ 5.00
Bulls and dry cows	1.70 @ 4.60
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.25 @ 5.60

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected	100 lb. @ 9.00
Live veal calves, prime, lb.	@ 8.75
Grassers	@ 4.00
Buttermilks	@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	6.40 @ 6.50
Hogs, medium	6.40 @ 6.50
Hogs, light to medium	6.40 @ 6.45
Pigs	6.45 @ 6.55
Roughs	5.40 @ 5.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada and state lambs, best	@ 6.50
Canada and state lambs, medium to fair	@ 6.25
Canada and state lambs, culls	4.50 @ 5.00
Export sheep	4.25 @ 4.50
Bucks	3.00 @ 3.50
Medium sheep	3.50 @ 4.00

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per lb.	@ 8
Fowls, prime, per lb.	@ 10
Roosters, per lb.	@ 11
Turkeys, per lb.	10 @ 11
Ducks, average Western, per pair	65 @ 75
Ducks, average Southern, per pair	50 @ 60
Geese, average Western, per pair	1.00 @ 1.12
Geese, average Southern, per pair	90 @ 1.00
Pigeons, mixed, per pair	@ 30

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy	9 1/2 @ 10
Choice native, light	9 1/4 @ 9 3/4
Common to fair, native	8 @ 9
Choice Western, heavy	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Choice Western, light	7 @ 8
Common to fair, Texan	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Good to choice helpers	6 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair helpers	6 @ 6 1/2
Choice cows	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Common to fair cows	5 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags	5 1/2 @ 6
Fleshy Bologna bulls	5 @ 5 1/4

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime	@ 14 1/2
Veals, good to choice	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Calves, country dressed, prime	11 @ 12
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	10 @ 10 1/2
Calves, country dressed, common to medium	8 @ 8 1/2
Country dressed buttermilks, per lb.	7 @ 8
Country dressed grassers	5 @ 5 1/4

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, heavy	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada and state lambs, choice	@ 10
Canada and state lambs, good to medium	9 @ 9 1/4
Canada and state lambs, common to fair	8 @ 9
Canada and state lambs, culls	@ 7
Sheep, best	@ 7 1/4
Sheep, good	@ 7
Sheep, fair to medium	@ 6 1/4

DRESSED POULTRY

DRY PACKED

Dry packed—turkeys, State and Penn. fancy	12 1/2 @ 13
Dry packed—turkeys, Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy	@ 13
Dry packed—turkeys, Ohio and Michigan, fair to good	11 @ 12
Dry packed—turkeys, other Western, scalded, fancy	12 1/2 @ 13
Dry packed—turkeys, other Western, good to prime	11 @ 11 1/2
Dry packed—turkeys, poor to fair	8 @ 10
Chickens, Philadelphia, selected, large	15 @ 16
Chickens, Philadelphia, mixed sizes	12 @ 12 1/2
Chickens, other Jersey, fancy	12 @ 12 1/2
Chickens, other Jersey, fair to good	10 1/2 @ 11
Chickens, State and Pennsylvania, fancy	9 @ 9 1/2
Chickens, State and Penn., fair to good	9 @ 9 1/2
Chickens, Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy	10 @ 10 1/2
Chickens, Ohio and Mich., scalded, fair to good	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Chickens, other Western, avge. best	9 1/2 @ 10
Chickens, other Western, fair to good	8 @ 9
Fowls, Ohio and Mich., fancy, scalded	9 @ 9 1/2
Fowls, other Western, dry pickled, choice	@ 9
Fowls, other Western, dry pickled, choice	@ 9
Fowls, Western, poor to fair	7 @ 8
Ducks, Ohio and Mich., fancy	14 @ 15
Ducks, other Western, prime	13 @ 14
Ducks, poor to fair	9 @ 12
Geese, Western, prime	9 @ 10
Geese, poor to fair	7 @ 8
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.	2 1/2 @ 3.00
Squabs, mixed, per doz.	2 @ 2.50
Squabs, dark, per doz.	1.50 @ 1.75

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	12 @ 12 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	12 @ 13
Smoked hams, heavy	12 @ 13
California hams, smoked, light	9 1/4 @ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked bacon, (rib in)	12 @ 12 1/2
Dried beef sets	@ 16
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	16 @ 17
Smoked shoulders	9 @ 9 1/2
Picked bellies, light	11 @ 11 1/2
Picked bellies, heavy	10 1/4 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western	9 1/4 @ 11 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city	10 1/4 @ 12

GAME

English snipe, per doz.	@ 2 50
Golden plover, per doz.	@ 2 50
Grass plover, per doz.	1 50 @ 2 00
Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair	2 50 @ 3 00
Wild ducks, Redhead, per pair	1 50 @ 2 00
Wild Ducks, Mallard per pair	75 @ 1 00
Wild Duck, Teal, blue wing	60 @ 75
Wild Ducks, Teal, green wing	40 @ 5
Wild duck, common	25 @ 30
Rabbits, per pair	10 @ 12

FISH

Cod, heads off, steak	9 @ 10
Cod, heads on, market	4 @ 5
Halibut, white	12 @ 14
Halibut, gray	10 @ 12
Frozen Halibut	@ 9
Bluefish, live	@ 18
Bluefish, frozen	@ 10
Eels, skin on	5 @ 6
Eels, skinned	8 @ 10
Lobsters, large	17 @ 18
Lobsters, medium	12 1/2 @ 15
Mackerel, frozen, large	15 @ 15
Mackerel, frozen, large	15 @ 16
Haddock	5 @ 6
Flounders	6 @ 7
Striped bass, large	25 @ 30
Striped bass, medium	10 @ 15
Pan bass	10 @ 12
Native sea bass	11 @ 12 1/2
Silver salmon, steel head	14 @ 15
Silver salmon, Western	9 @ 10
Porgies, frozen	@ 5
Flukes	@ 5
Butterfish	@ 6
Boneto	@ 5
Drawn, frozen Weakfish	@ 6
King fish, Southern	16 @ 20
Pompano	2 @ 18
Scallops, large	2 00 @ 2 25
Scallops, medium	1 00 @ 1 50
Red Snappers	7 @ 8
Sheepshead	6 @ 8

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.	@ 25
Creamery, firsts	22 @ 24
Creamery, seconds	19 @ 21
Creamery, lower grades	16 @ 17
Creamery, June firsts	19 @ 22
Creamery, held firsts	19 @ 20 1/2
Creamery, June make seconds	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Creamery, held thirds	16 @ 18 1/2
State dairy, tubs, fresh, fancy	22 @ 23
State dairy, tubs, firsts	19 @ 21
State dairy, tubs, seconds	17 @ 18
State dairy, tubs, thirds	15 @ 16
State dairy, tubs, etc.	15 @ 22
Western imitation cream, fancy	18 @ 19
Western imitation cream, firsts	16 @ 17
Western imitation cream, low grades	14 @ 15 1/2

Western factory, June fancy	@ 15
Western factory, fresh, fair to good	14 @ 14 1/2
Western factory, fresh, fancy	15 @ 15 1/2
Western factory, fresh firsts	17 @ 18
Rolls, fresh, choice	13 @ 16
Rolls, fresh, common to prime	13 @ 18
Renovated butter, fancy	13 @ 18
Renovated butter, common to choice	13 @ 14 1/2
Packing stock	13 @ 14 1/2

CHEESE

State, full cream, small, Full made, fancy	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2
State, full cream, small, full m'de, white fancy	11 @ 11 1/4
State, full cream, small, good to prime	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
State, full cream, large, Full made, fancy	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
State, full cream, large, late made, avge. best	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, common to fair	7 @ 8 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
State, light skims, large, choice	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
State, part skims, prime	7 1/2 @ 8
State, part skims, fair to good	5 1/2 @ 7 1/4
State, part skims, common	3 @ 3 1/2
State, Full skims	2 @ 2 1/2

EGGS

State and Penna. average prime, per doz.	@ 32
Western, fresh gathered, choice, per doz.	@ 31
QUOTATIONS AT MARK.	
Nearby, State and Penna., fresh gathered, fancy, selected, per doz.	32 @ 33
Nearby, State and Penna., fresh gathered, average best lots	28 @ 30
Nearby, State and Penna., fair to good	26 @ 29
Western, fresh gathered, graded	23 @ 29
Western, regular packings	23 @ 29
Kentucky, fresh gathered	23 @ 29
Tennessee, fresh gathered	22 @ 28
Western, fresh gathered, dirties	19 @ 20
Refrigerator, full packed	30 @ 25
Refrigerator, dirties	16 @ 17
Refrigerator, early packed	17 1/2 @ 21
Western, Lined	17 1/2 @ 18

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue	60c to 65c a piece
Calves' head, scalded	40c to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver	35c to 65c a piece
Beef kidneys	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	5c to 6c a piece
Livers, beef	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails	8c to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	15c to 30c a piece
Rolls, beef	12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	20c to 30c a lb
Lambs' fries	8c to 10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat	2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	6
Shop bones, per cwt.	25

BONES, HOOF, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones	\$55.00
per 2,000 lbs.	
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones	40.00
per 2,000 lbs.	
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones	75.00
per 2,000 lbs.	
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality	@ 280.

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14	each 1.53
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14 lbs.	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers	per lb. .13
No. 2 grassers	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.60
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.35
Ticky kips	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.10
Branded kips	piece .90
Branded skins	piece .50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen	@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen	@ 4.75
X sheep, per dozen	@ 3.75
Blind ribby sheep	\$8.50 @ 3.75
Sheep, ribby	2 1/2 @ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen	4.50 @ 4.62 1/2
X lambs, per dozen	@ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	@ 2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	@ 1.75
Culls, lambs	60 @ 75

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	17 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Sing., white	21	22
Pepper, Penang, white	19 1/4	20 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, shot	15	
Allspice	7 1/4	10
Coriander	3 1/4	5 1/4
Mace	42	45

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	75
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$37.50
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @ 20
Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per lb., F.O.S.....	45
Hog, American, 1/2 bbls., per lb.....	45
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.....	45
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2 3/4 @ 31 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	59
Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @ 12
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @ 4 1/4

SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/4 @ 25 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Powdered.....	4 3/4 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	14
1 extra.....	14
1.....	13
1X moulding.....	12
1X.....	11 1/4
1 1/4.....	10
1 1/2.....	9
1 3/4.....	21
1 1/2.....	17
1 3/4.....	16
1 1/2.....	15
2.....	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00	a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	23.50	a 23.00
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1.90	a 1.95
Bone black, spent, per 28 lb.....	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.15	a 2.17 1/2
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground.....	2.25	a 2.32 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	18.00	a 19.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.00	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate.....	24.00	a 25.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....		
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.30	a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.80	a 2.82 1/2
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs, spot.....	2.85	a 2.87 1/2
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.70	a 2.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston.....	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried.....	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95	a \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.83	a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.88	a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.06	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.05 1/4	a 2.10 1/4
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. F.....	39	a 40

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74 per cent. caustic soda 2.05 for 60 per cent.	
76 per cent. caustic soda 2 1/4 for 60 per cent.	
60 per cent. caustic soda 2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98 per cent. powdered caustic soda 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cts. lbs.	
58 per cent. pure alkali 1 to 1.10 for 48 per cent.	
48 per cent. carbonate soda ash 1 to 1.18 cts. lb.	
48 per cent. caustic soda ash 2 cents. per lb.	
Borax 8 cts. lb.	
Talc 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.	
Palm oil in casks 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.; bbls. 5 1/4 to 6 cts. lb.	
Green olive oil 57 to 60 cts. gallon.	
Yellow olive oil 58 to 63 cts. gallon.	
Green olive oil foots 5 1/4 to 6 cts. lb.	
Cochin cocoonut oil 8 1/2 cts. lb.	
Ceylon cocoonut oil 7 1/2 to 8 cts. lb.	
Cottonseed oil 40 to 43 cts. gallon.	
Rosin, M. \$3.25, N. \$3.70, W. G. \$4.15, W. W.	

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	7/6	15/	16
Oil cake.....	6/3	7/	12
Bacon.....	7/6	15/	16
Lard, tierces.....	7/6	15/	16
Cheese.....	15/	22/6	2 M
Butter.....	20/	25/	2 M
Tallow.....	7/6	15/	16
Beef, per tierce.....	1/6	3/	16
Pork, per bbl.....	1/3	2/	16
Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steam			
rs, berth terms, Jan., 1/7 1/2. Cork for orders, Jan. 2/1 1/2			

HOG MARKETS, DEC. 27

CHICAGO—Receipts 38,000; slow; steady; \$5.65 @ \$6.60.	
St. LOUIS—Receipts 8,500; slow; \$5.75 @ \$6.65.	
OMAHA—Receipts 11,500; steady; \$5.50 @ \$6.60.	
KANSAS CITY—Receipts 14,000; steady; \$5.65 @ \$6.60.	
CLEVELAND—Receipts 7,500; stronger; \$6.20 @ \$6.65.	
INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts 7,500; steady; \$6.00 @ \$6.65.	
EAST BUFFALO—Receipts 40 cars; steady; \$5.90 @ \$6.65.	

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

Business in oleo oil in the last two months of the previous year dragged along slowly, with no large business doing, and the New Year opens with the same situation.

At this time of the year there are always many complaints about the quality of the oil, and this caused by the very severe cold weather here and West, and that has a depressing effect on the market.

The situation for cotton oil is strong, and prices are likely to rule high for the entire season, in view of the smaller cotton crop this year than in the two previous seasons.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

There has been a fair Southern demand for Ammoniates during December, and prices have been fairly steady. Concessions at times were made on both Blood and Tankage, but the offerings were freely taken and the tone of market recovered. Some large deals of Crushed Tankage for January-February delivery have been made at \$2.27 1/2 and 10 c. a. f. basis Savannah or Charleston.

We quote:

Crushed Tankage 10 1-2 and 15 per cent., \$20.50 @ \$21.00 per ton f. o. b., Chicago.
Ground Tankage 10 and 10 per cent., \$19.00 @ \$20.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago.
Concentrated Tankage \$1.85 @ \$1.90 per unit f. o. b., Chicago.
Ground Blood, \$2.00 @ \$2.05 per unit, f. o. b., Chicago.
Hoof Meal, \$1.90 @ \$1.95 per unit f. o. b., Chicago.
Crushed Tankage 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.25 @ 2.27 1-2 and 10 unit, e. a. f., Baltimore.
Foreign Sulphate of Ammonia, \$2.80 to \$2.85 e. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, January 3.—Closing—Beef firm; extra India mess 79s. Pork firm; prime mess Western 72s. 6d. Lard steady; American refined in pails 50s.; prime Western in tierces, 40s. 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady. 48s. Bacon quiet; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 43s. 6d.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 46s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 47s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 45s.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 44s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 52s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., quiet, 41s. Butter—Steady; finest United States, 92s.; good United States, 70s. Cheese firm; American finest white, 48s.; American finest colored 49s. Tallow firm; prime city, 29s. 6d.; Australian in London, 31s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined—Spot quiet, 22s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits firm, 28s. Rosin—Common dull, 3s. 10 1-2d. Petroleum—Refined firm, 7 1-4d. Linseed oil dull, 30s. 9d.

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